

UN peace force urge Israel to end support for militia

is to be told to cease all
in southern Lebanon
in the nations contributing troops to
nited Nations peace force. The

action comes after the killing of two
soldiers last week. The Irish are to
raise the Lebanese situation at a
meeting of European Economic
Community foreign ministers today.

EC ministers to discuss Lebanon

Robert Fisk
East Correspondent
April 20
Eight countries contrib-
uted to the United Nations
peace force in southern
Lebanon. It was
demanded that
every vestige of its
for the Lebanese
militia of Major Saad
Haddad be removed
after last week's
of two unarmed Irish
soldiers.
actions, particularly Ire-
land and Holland, hold
timely responsible for
the situation. In addi-
tion, the issue is a
of urgency at tomorrow's
of European Economic
Community foreign ministers in
Brussels.

All three of Dublin's daily
newspapers emphasized the
Irish support for the Leban-
ese Christians blamed for the
killings and all three Irish
soldiers' death as "mur-
der" (a word not usually
adopted in reference to the
killing of British soldiers in
Northern Ireland).
This weekend, the Lebanese
crisis even spanned the border
between both parts of Ireland,
when the *New York Times* daily
newspaper in Belfast, paid
tribute to the courage of the
Irish Republic's troops on
United Nations duty.

Robert Molloy, the former
Irish Defence Minister, that
Israel took responsibility for
the Christian militia.
In southern Lebanon itself,
Irish troops were instructed
not to travel to the United
Nations headquarters at
Nakura, a journey that would
take them through Christian-
held territory. But there was no
fighting along the United
Nations lines, and Irish troops
stayed in their positions in the
villages facing Major Haddad's
enclave.

In his interview on Irish
radio today Mr Shlomo Argov,
the Israeli Ambassador to
Dublin, who is based in Lon-
don, claimed that it was still
to be established whether
Major Haddad had been
responsible for the murder of
the two soldiers. He con-
demned the killings but said
that Israel felt a sense of
obligation to the Christian
southern Lebanon and that he
hoped Israel would continue to
support them.

In an obvious reference to
a statement by Mr Brian Leni-
han, the Irish Minister for
Foreign Affairs, in which
Ireland accepted the Palestine
Liberation Organization as the
legitimate representative of the
Palestinians, Mr Argov accused
the Irish of "leading the pack
in constant flagellation of
Israel".

When pressed on the constant
harassment of United Nations
troops by Major Haddad's gun-
men, the ambassador replied
angrily: "You sit there all so
smugly in Dublin and pass
judgment on something on the
other side of the world... I do
not really know where you
muster all the moral courage to
decide that Major Haddad
should be eliminated along with
his forces."

Lebanese Muslims admit killing Irish soldiers to avenge kinsman

the brilliant
April 20
of a Shia Muslim
admitted murdering
Irish soldiers in south
on Friday in order to
revenge a kinsman.
He said he will kill more
if they can catch
him.

United Nations head-
quarters in Jerusalem said
the dead had been militiamen be-
longing to a force that had
opened fire on United Nations
soldiers, killing two men.
Mr Bazi said: "Our brother's
body will rest until his
blood is avenged."

According to Arab experts
here, Muslim tradition requires
blood vengeance against a
killer or a member of the
killer's family but in this case,
the alleged killer was an
"infidel" - his whole clan,
the Shia elders in Bint Jbeil,
one of the bases of the Bazi
clan, announced last Monday
that any Irish soldier would be
fair game in their search for
blood vengeance. Unifil heard
informed of the tradition and
advised that the Shites were in
dead earnest about it.

may ban hostages

David Cross
London, April 20
at Carter and his
policy advisers are
to try to prevent
visits to Tehran by
members of the hostages
the American Embassy
press conference in
Nebraska yesterday.
adding Carter, the State
secretary, said he
that the visit to the
capital by Mrs
Timm, the mother of
Sergeant Kevin
Timm, would be the last
family members of the
hostages to be allowed
to visit. He said that
fact was in a sort of
"situation", he said.
In addition to fears about
the Administration is
to prevent relatives of
hostages from being used
for propaganda pur-
poses. He said that
he would win when they
of Mrs Timm's recent
visit that she was willing
to go on her knees before
Khomeini in order to
secure the release of her
son.

Cabinet setback expected over next pay round

Cabinet expectations of a moderation of
wage demands in the next pay round may
suffer a reverse at the Scottish Trades
Union Congress, which opens today. The
Congress, traditionally regarded as the
first significant indicator of trade union
opinion in the conference season, is
expected to come down heavily in favour
of unfettered collective bargaining and
against the Government's imposition of
cash limits in the public sector. Page 2

Agnew 'death fear'

Former Vice-President Spiro Agnew says
he resigned from his office in 1973 because
he was afraid he might be killed by order
of the White House. But Mr Elliott
Richardson, Attorney-General at the time,
dismissed the idea as "ridiculous", adding
that evidence of tax irregularities by Mr
Agnew had been "overwhelming". Page 7

Brazil unionist held

Senator Luis Inacio de Silva, leader of the
Brazilian metalworkers who are on strike
in Sao Paulo and a founder of the newly
established Labour Party, has been
arrested. Eleven more union leaders and
workers were also held. Senator da
Silva is to be tried for offences under the
national security laws. Page 8

Queen's Award for Japanese company

Sony (UK), the television manufacturers,
becomes the first Japanese-owned company
to win an award in the Queen's Awards
for Export and Technology, announced
today. The awards total 104, the lowest
since 1973. Applications were down to
1,172, compared with 1,640 last year and
1,860 in 1978. The awards, which cover a
wide spectrum of industry and commerce,
are dominated by small firms. Page 20

Beating backaches

A group of scientists in the shoe industry
is researching the influence of footwear on
posture and gait in the hope of providing
relief from back pain and headaches, which
cost Britain up to an estimated £20m a
year. The team is using modern medical
technology to measure walking patterns,
muscle strains and temperatures. Page 2

Union premise: The TGWU is ready to
accept its striking BL members' decision
of the proposed peace agreement. Page 2
Music award: Nicholas Daniel, an obse-
curing schoolboy, is named BBC Young
Musician of the Year. Page 4
Jean-Paul Sartre: A huge crowd gives the
arch nonconformist the last send-off he
would have liked. Page 4
China: Peking leadership prepares a party
purge of extreme leftists to push through
Deng policy line. Page 7

Classified advertisements: Personal, pages
26-28; Appointments, 8, 9, 22, 25;
Property 9

59 arrested after march by National Front

By Stewart Tindler,
Nicholas Timmins, and
David Nicholson-Lord
Three thousand five hundred police
officers yesterday prevented the National
Front march through Lewisham, an
London, from deteriorating into serious
violence.
Making use of the experience gained
during a similar march in the area in
1977, when 110 people were injured as
Front supporters clashed with counter-
demonstrators, the Metropolitan Police
yesterday cordoned off the busy side
streets leading to the route of the 800
marchers from Forest Hill railway station
to a sliproad near Catford station.
Details of the route, nearly two miles
along a main road, remained confidential
until a few hours before the event.
By early evening the number of arrests

Mr Prior attempts to avert Tory rebellion

By George Clark
Political Correspondent
With the prospect of a rebel-
lion by more than 50 Conserva-
tive backbenchers, who are
demanding tougher measures
against the unions in the
Employment Bill, Mr James
Prior, Secretary of State for
Employment, will offer in the
Commons tomorrow to con-
sider whether an amendment
would cover all circumstances
compulsory holding of strike
ballots in some circumstances.
Mr Prior and Mrs Thatcher,
when tackled privately by
Conservative critics, have been
sceptical about the possibility
of drafting a measure that
would cover all circumstances
in a workplace or an industry
when strike action is con-
templated, especially when, as
often happens, many unions
are involved in the same dis-
pute.
Now, however, after the
revolt by 37 Conservatives on
Thursday, there are hints in
ministerial quarters that some
concession will be made or
undertaking given to head off
the rebellion.
Dealing with the angry sec-
tor, Mr Howell said: "I have
made it clear that I shall not
contemplate the automatic
transmission of all higher costs
through higher prices to the
consumer."
The Government was also
seeking ways of introducing
competition wherever that was
practicable.
The descent from the infla-
tion peak, in which the fatal
policies of the Labour Govern-
ment took the country down
over a rocky, difficult road, he
said.

Helicopters called to ships hit by storms

By Our Foreign Staff
At least one man has died
and several were injured in
storms which blew up in the
North Sea yesterday causing
widespread coastal damage and
a number of helicopter rescue
operations.
One seaman is dead and
another missing from the West
German coaster, Altmak, that
sank in a storm off the coast
of Holland.
One body was picked up by
the Dutch frigate, Kortenaar,
soon after and three other crew-
men were rescued by heli-
copters. A search is continuing
for the last man of the Altmak's
five-man crew.
Helicopters took off two
British women who were
injured when a Danish liner on
which they were passengers was
hit by a wave during a storm
in the North Sea.
The Dana Regina was sailing
from Harwich to Ebersberg when
it was caught in the storm and
broke up.

Tito sons on 24-hour clinic watch

From Dassa Trevisan
Belgrade, April 20
For all the careful wording
of the medical reports there is
no doubt that during the past
43 hours President Tito's con-
dition has continued to deterio-
rate with increasing alarm and
serious liver damage
spreading and other earlier ail-
ments persisting already for two
months.
The doctors in the Ljubljana
clinic who have been treating
the 87-year-old President since
he fell ill more than three
months ago, today disclosed that
all measures undertaken to
check the damage to the liver
and the haemorrhage had failed
so far.
Pneumonia remains per-
sistent as well as septic infections
causing a high temperature.
The kidneys which failed totally
two months ago are being sup-
ported by daily application of
dialysis, and the heart is as-
sisted by a pacemaker.
Today's report is the most
detailed which suggests that the
President's condition has
reached a critical point. Two
members of the leadership are
on 24-hour watch in the hos-
pital. So are President Tito's
two sons, Miro and Zarko.
The nation's President is ir-
reversible and the feeling among
Yugoslavs is now that President
Tito should be left to die in
peace. The trouble, however, is
that there is no one who can
make such a decision.

Heart transplant for doctor

A London doctor became
Britain's latest heart transplant
patient yesterday. Mr David
Williams, aged 52, a consultant
obstetrician and gynaecologist
from St Bartholomew's Hospital,
was said to be in a satisfactory
condition last night after the
operation at Papworth Hospital,
Cambridge.

Messner to attempt solo Everest ascent

By Ronald Faux
A solo attempt on Mount
Everest will be made later this
year by Reinhold Messner, the
mountaineer from South Tyrol
who has already climbed the
mountain with a partner, with-
out oxygen equipment, and
who has reached the summit of
five of the world's highest
peaks.

Since his last Everest climb
Messner has conquered K2
(28,748ft), the second highest
mountain in the world, and
Nanga Parbat (26,658ft), which
he climbed solo by the diffi-
cult Diamir flank.

Messner, aged 35, a profes-
sional climber and author, has
been given permission by the
Chinese Government to climb
Everest from the north follow-
ing the route on which Mallory
and Irving disappeared in
1924. He plans to leave for
China in June and will make
the attempt after the monsoon.
He will not use oxygen equip-
ment and will rely on his
speed, stamina and experience
to reach the summit and de-
scend before the lack of oxy-
gen can cause serious
damage.

Before he climbed Everest in
the spring of 1978, Messner
declared that a solo attempt
would probably be impossible
because of the daunting size of
the mountain and the diffi-
culty one man would have car-
rying supplies to support such
a remote expedition. He has
made solo and small expedition
ascents that have convinced
him that the ultimate goal
could be attained.

Messner has already assured
for himself several places in
climbing history. Several of his
expeditions have pushed the
frontiers of possibility a little
further in a sport in which the
pressure of competition is
extremely keen. He told me:
"I have heard that I may
make this attempt and I am
very excited by the prospect. A
lot is now known about the
route and I do not believe the
technical difficulties will be
too great."

"It is a question of
endurance and being quick."
During the Everest climb
with Peter Habeler of Austria,
the two men went from the
South Col to the summit and
back in poor weather but in
very fast time. For most of the
way they climbed independently
and were therefore virtually
"soloing" the mountain.
During this solo ascent of
Nanga Parbat, a notoriously
dangerous peak in the western
Himalayas, Messner had a
remarkable escape when an
earthquake shook the moun-
tain, causing a huge avalanche.



Reinhold Messner: Attempting what he said two years ago was impossible.

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From Paul Routledge
Labour Editor
Perth

Cabinner expectations that the unions might moderate their wage demands in the next pay round will suffer a serious reverse at the Scottish Trades Union Congress opening in Perth today.

The STUC, traditionally regarded as the first important indicator of trade union opinion in the conference season, is expected to come down heavily in favour of unfettered collective bargaining.

A motion tabled by the Society of Civil and Public Servants deplors the Government's "inflation of cash limits and demands" and states that it is the scandal of unrealistically low pay in the public sector.

In preparing for tomorrow's key debate on economic policy and pay, senior figures on the STUC General Council made it clear they were determined to oppose any major industrial intervention in pay negotiations.

Mr Moszyn Evans, general

secretary of the Transport and General Workers' Union, said: "We have no objection to that policy. In the next pay round the level of settlements will be based on companies' ability to pay."

"That is the very simple criterion we have adopted. We will not be influenced by ministers who want to try to regulate the operation of collective bargaining."

The transport workers leader predicted that that policy would be endorsed by the STUC, and his view was supported by the General and Municipal Workers' Union, whose general secretary, Mr. David Bassett, said he would "not be too closely scrutinised in the Government did introduce a wage freeze."

Such a step was unlikely before the next wage round, Mr. Bassett added. A pay freeze would have to be imposed on an unwilling trade union movement through legislation, and would require a unionist Cabinet and considerable civil service preparation, neither of which was visible at present.

A pay freeze would introduce considerable strain within the unions, said the president of the chairman of the TUC's economic committee, said. In the 1980-81 pay round, unions would seek "at least to maintain their members' standard of living". Negotiators - he was already making the first moves in preparation for bargaining next year - are aware of this.

"Inflation is clearly exceeding the government's expectations. We were told it would not reach 20 per cent. It is going to, and go beyond that. But it has been produced mainly by the Government's own actions and we can do nothing other than try to offset the effects of those policies in our wage bargaining."

The unions would oppose a pay freeze. "But traditionally the unions have obeyed the law of the land, and if it is introduced legally we would obey the law again", Mr Bagshaw said. "We would oppose it as being interfering. There is no way the unions can agree to a freeze."

By George Clark
Political Correspondent

Mr John Biffen, Chief Secretary to the Treasury, yesterday rejected suggestions that he was being disloyal to Mrs Thatcher or challenging her statements when he expressed some reservations in a speech on Saturday about the time it will take for the tight control of the money supply to have the effect of bringing inflation under control.

Only last week Mrs Thatcher said: "We are printing less money, we are reducing inflation and, given time—and it is usually 18 months to two years—we shall gradually pull the 'down'."

That is the view also strongly held by Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Industry, and most other ministers.

But Mr Biffen, addressing a conference in Edinburgh, referred to other factors which could affect the period in which the money policy

By Pearce Wright
Colonia, Texas

A renewed attack on back pain and tension headaches is being made by a medical research team and a group of scientists from the industry. Their project is being financed by the Department of Health and Social Security which is growing increasingly anxious about the effect of those conditions on production and on overworked general practitioners and hospital clinics.

Figures prepared by the Back Research Association show an estimated cost to the country of up to £200m a year, and a private emergency service is to be launched tomorrow by the General Council and Register of Osteopaths to treat those acute back and neck aches, sciatic twinges and peripheral joint aches that can immobilise and incapacitate.

But the many research programmes into prevention, rather than cure, have been joined by a group looking at the way shoes influence how people walk and stand. That area of science is more formally known as the 'biomechanics' of foot-

The first stage of the project has depended on perfecting a method of measuring the normal walking pattern in a wide cross-section of the population. That is still in progress. Much of the work is done at a laboratory at the headquarters of the Clark shoe Store in Somerset, with the aid of a microprocessor.

As an individual walks across a room, the forces, acting on the foot for every millimetre of the step in the vertical, lateral and forward directions are measured, for different types of shoe. The 'click' of the heel that indicates the effects on the joints and muscles of the body is emerging from methods perfected by medical research teams developing artificial joints and treatments for arthritic damage and other deterioration.

The interest in using those techniques for the development of better shoes for casual and formal wear has come about for commercial reasons, according to Mr Michael Greenwood, of Clark's. It arises from a use of new materials

processor give more value than the process on the manufacturing process.

But the development of materials like medium density polyurethane for the manufacture of flexible soles has recently introduced some modern technology. Whereas laboratories in this industry have been mostly concerned with measuring quality and strength of a product, a new role is emerging in the development of shoes.

That requires an established understanding about how shoes affect the way people walk or, more important, how their gait should affect design and materials.

Research has been made on the second issue with the help of orthopaedic specialists in measuring gait under various conditions, and in determining by muscle activity the way the body adapts to strains.

The first surprise came with the realization, using latest video playback equipment, of the ease of people when wearing traditional shoes with stiff soles and more flexible ones of new materials. Traditional shoes do not allow feet to bend

angles show that gait does not alter significantly to adjust to differences in the way the force is distributed in different shoes.

The next stage has been to measure the activity of calf and thigh muscles which do show some remarkable changes.

The observations made by thermography, the technique of making pictures of tissues from the temperature differences between them.

After walking one kilometre, the temperature of muscles in tests with conventional footwear was up to 8°C above normal, whereas the same tests with other materials showed no such change or a slight fall in temperature.

Although the conclusion is that the muscles compensate for the extra torque on the foot without provoking an alteration in gait, the change in muscle activity has to be studied.

The next stage will involve the type of equipment used in electromyography to measure muscle activity, and then to link shoes with posture, back pain and muscle tension.

From Our Labour Editor Perth The stewards have been urged to win the workforce's The draft agreement, he reduced the power of ma-

The Transport and General Workers' Union is ready to support its 18,000 striding members in British Leyland if they reject the draft peace agreement reached with the company last week.

That was made clear last night by Mr Mosryn Evans, the union's general secretary, on the eve of the crucial meeting of BL shop stewards. The shop stewards are being recommended by the union to secure acceptance of the draft document on changed working practices.

support at mass meetings at the car company's plants tomorrow. But if the men refused to accept the document and the B management carries out its threat to dismiss them, "the company are still in trouble with the TGWU," the transport workers' leader said.

Speaking in Perth, Mr. Evans blamed "irresponsible reporting" of the agreement reached between the company and the unions last Thursday. It had been presented in some quarters as a complete surrender to management.

ment to impose change at the workplace over the heads of the shop stewards on such matters as speed and manning of the assembly track, as well as on less important issues such as visits to the lavatory.

The original 92-page agreement sought by BL would have eroded seriously the principle of "mutuality" (that is, agreed change at the workplace), but the paper that emerged from last Thursday's nine-hour negotiating session had restored much of the power formerly enjoyed by the stewards, Mr Evans said.

From Our Labour Editor how many seats than o
Perth risk from some long

A fierce inter-union battle is shaping over proposals to reform the long-established method of election to the TUC's executive council.

Proposals going before the TUC's "inner cabinet", the Finance and General Purposes committee, today would give guaranteed seats to the large unions, leaving the smaller fry to choose their own representatives.

Opposition is being led by the Transport and General Workers Union (TGWU), whose general secretary, Mr Mosley says, "is not a fan of the move to the Statutory TUC in Perth to return to London for the crucial meeting this afternoon."

His chief rival and supporter of the reforms, Mr David Bassett, general secretary of the General and Municipal Workers' Union (GMWU), is staying put.

The plan is understood to guarantee the TGWU five seats on the executive council, while the GMWU would get three. Unions with more than 100,000 members would get a seat automatically, their representation increasing on a sliding scale to 10 seats each with 1 million.

But the controversy is less over which big union would get

general councillors who lead small unions; and whose militant policies could be a liability to the success of the TGWU that those of the traditionally moderate IWWU.

Mr Evans said, yesterday: "We could lose some men and women of tremendous ability from the general council if we did not limit the transport workers were not "looking for allies" among the smaller unions to help them to get their policies through the TUC, although he went on to say that he would fit such a description.

Two in particular, Mr Ray Buckton, the train drivers' leader, and Mr Douglas Grievess, of the Tobacco Workers Union, are normally associated with the TUC and most issues.

Mr Evans said: "If they are elected in groupings of unions with less than 100,000 members, they would not have a chance of getting elected to the general council."

Under the present system, by which nominees could amass 12 million votes, large unions like the TGWU are given considerable power of patronage and the ability to secure support from candidates whose policies they dislike.

A 20 per cent pay rise last week, will be asked at their summer conference to press for further big increases, backed up with a threat of industrial action.

Original motions for the National Union of Railwaymen's conference call for substantial increases. One demands a 40 per cent increase to be negotiated in next year's pay round, and the industrial action should be taken if the union is unsuccessful.

Motions also ask for railwaymen's pay to be tied to that of miners, and that lowest paid workers should receive at least \$400 a year.

The preliminary agenda for the conference contains proposals that next year's pay increases should not be linked with any productivity condition. This year's 20 per cent, which is being recommended by the executive of the three rail unions, was cited to a firm commitment by the unions on 10th to reverse the introduction of improved efficiency measures.

There is a threat from a Glasgow branch that union action should be taken if parts of the agenda are sold to private enterprises.

By Our Labour Staff
Railwaymen who negotia

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By Our Political Staff
The Labour Party should turn

its attention away from further public ownership, and from creating new ministries and agencies, and concern itself much more with the needs of the community at local level. Mr Evan Luard, former MP for Oxford and a junior minister in the Home Office, has recently argued in a Fabian pamphlet published today.

In *Socialism at the Grass Roots*, he says that socialism should be concerned more with people, not with ideas. He complains that the party has in the past been excessively preoccupied by "macro-socialism", that is the organization of state power with special regard to the economy, and has neglected "micro-socialism", dealing with the needs of people through local organizations.

Echoing what the Liberals have been saying for a long time, Mr Luard says people should be concerned with the satisfaction they can acquire at their work, how well the local school is run and how they can influence this, the organization of affairs on their council estate, the provision of local services within the village or district where they live. It is these, and not the system of organization at the top, which must determine the quality of life for most people at local level.

His programme for the party would be: the replacement of the capitalist system by a system of industrialist co-operatives; the establishment of a system of regional government in Britain with effective economic powers; and the regeneration of community activity in street and parish. A strong emphasis on micro-socialism would not await the reelection of another Labour government; some changes could be made now at local level, by Labour country or district councillors.

Socialism at the Grass Roots, Fabian Society, 65p.

By Peter Hennessy "good and consistent pr
There should be greater con- across departments . . .

insistence among government departments in the selection of files for permanent preservation and in granting the public access to them, the Public Records Committee, examining the operation of the Public Records Acts, has been told in written evidence from the Outer Circle 'Policy Unit'.

Mr James Cornford, a former professor of politics at Edinburgh University, and director of the unit, an independent 'think tank' funded by the Rowntree Trust, also suggests that the House of Commons Advisory Council on Public Records should be strengthened to enable it to carry on the work of the Public Records Committee. This is a consistent theme.

'Intelligent policy for public records is not going to result from ad hoc inquiries, valuable though they may be.'

Mr Cornford would like to see more individuals with direct knowledge of the difficulty often experienced in gaining access to official information in Britain included in the membership of the advisory council. 'It should take an active role, in urging government departments to draft and publish codes of practice setting out their policy on public access to files.'

Such a role, and the creation of a national archival service would assist in the adoption of

Mr Pardoe to

Mr John Pardoe, North for Liberal MP for Corwall, worth for 13 years and stood against Mr David Steel in the election for the House of Commons in 1976, announced yesterday that he will not stand for Parliament again.

He was defeated at the last general election by a Conservative, Mr John Gummer, who had a majority of 3,747.

Mr Pardoe, aged 45, is working in television as a presenter

By Donald Macintyre
Labour Staff

Leaders of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers are confident that they will win the next forthcoming election, the union's crucial support for Mr James Callaghan on the constitutional issues dividing the Labour Party.

The union's right wing expects a majority of at least 50 and a double increase in the 52-member rank and file policy-making - national - committee, which opens today.

The AUEW executive expects that it will be enough to swing the union behind the party leadership's line against proposals for mandatory reselection of MPs, for the party's executive to be responsible for electing the union's leader, to be elected by the party rather than by Labour MPs.

The executive is determined to secure the defeat of at least 13 left-wing resolutions designed to commit the union's delegation to the party conference this year in favour of the proposals.

Instead it is seeking to substitute a wide-ranging policy paper which it carried widely, and which it expects will fail.

The union, which with 1,200,000 members is the country's second biggest, took a pivotal role at last year's party conference in electing a leader, called for changes to elect the leader, is elected.

If a policy paper being finalized is approved by the national committee, the executive will interpret that as committing the union to vote in favour of no change in the election of the leader or the drafting of the manifesto.

One proposal under consideration which, if approved, would pass to the union's conference to vote on, is a division of inquiry would be a back mandatory reselection provided that involves it under constituency party arrangements, plus a rank and file management committee.

Continued from page 1

Much of the crowd turned When the march
announced last week, Sir I

back toward Carford, and skirmishes continued for about three-quarters of an hour as the demonstrators were dispersed, the dispersal helped by a police van touring the area and telling the crowd that the National Front marchers had gone.

Mr Andrew Hawkins, leader of the anti-fascist-controlled Lewisham Borough Council, said most of those opposing the march were not local people.

"Many of the shopkeepers boarded their windows for the day and there was a feeling of tension in the area. Mr Hawkins said he was "very glad the affair had gone off with what he believed to be the minimum of violence".

Last Wednesday, Lewisham Council voted to withhold its contribution to the march and to put in an attempt to win similar controls to those enjoyed by local authorities outside London. But yesterday Mr Hawkins said the police arrangements had been "very fine".

McNee refused a plea from Lewisham council to recommend to the Home Secretary that the march should be banned. On Saturday, the High Court, in a special sitting, refused to issue an order forcing Sir David to comply with the council's request.

But the High Court justice also dismissed the council's application that Mr Martin Webster, the Front's national activities organizer, should be bound over to prevent further marches.

The council argued that Sir David's consent for the march was "perverse". Mr Louis Blom-Cooper, QC, for Lewisham Council, said that the circumstances were the same at the time of the 1977 clashes.

Counsel for Sir David argued that National Front demonstrations were "notorious" for fewer than 100 demonstrators.

Sir David had consulted local MPs and other people and considered that on this occasion there had been "not sufficient time for large counter-demonstrations to be organized."

From David Felton
Labour Reporter, Portrush
Secretary of the National Union

Delegates of the National Union of Journalists yesterday gave notice of a TUC day of action on May 14 against government policies, and asked other workers to urge the union's 32,000 members not to report for work on that day. If their move received widespread support, the day of action of national newspapers on May 15 could be affected and broadcasting disrupted.

Already, publication of national and provincial daily newspapers on May 14 is at risk, because members of the Society of Graphical and Allied Trades will not report for work on the evening of May 13.

Delegates at the NUJ's annual conference at the Grosvenor, in Ayr, Scotland, voted overwhelmingly in favour of opposing the Employment Bill and supporting the TUC campaign against it.

The conference asked the union executive to "mobilize the union fully in support of the day of action". Members were urged to organize action in conjunction with members of other unions and officers of the TUC.

The conference while stating that it "will accept no

lag", drew back from approval of a code of conduct on the press. MacBride, however, proposed by the union's magazine branch, included a call for defence of the closed shop with sanctions to be applied against individuals who broke it.

It also proposed support for pickets, and that pickets be placed in whatever locations and in sufficient numbers to ensure picket lines were observed.

Delegates argued that the closed contract could not be applied to every dispute because there would be differing circumstances in each case.

MacBride challenge: Journalists must face up to the challenge

MacBride said that the press and the freedom of the press by governments and multinational companies, Mr Sean MacBride, the Nobel Peace Prize winner, told the delegates that they were prepared to pay lip service to the freedom of the press only when faced with investigative journalism which exposed inefficiencies in bureaucracy and corruption.

MacBride said that the UN Commission for the Study of Communications, said

By a Staff Reporter
Production difficulties at *The Sunday Times* resulted in the

Sunday Times Press said yesterday that it had ordered 152,000 copies of the paper to be printed more than a spokesman said: "We had a rather good start, but then you are putting through nearly a thousand tons of newspaper in 10 hours it only needs the slightest adjustment and you are now at 90 tons instead of 100 tons an hour. It is one of the biggest operations of its kind in Europe, certainly the biggest in Fleet Street."

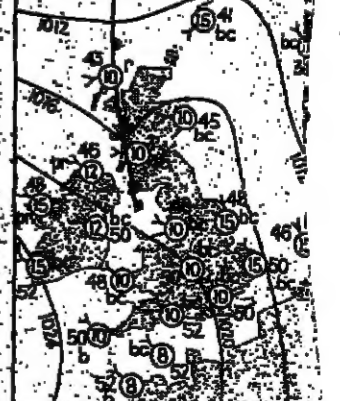
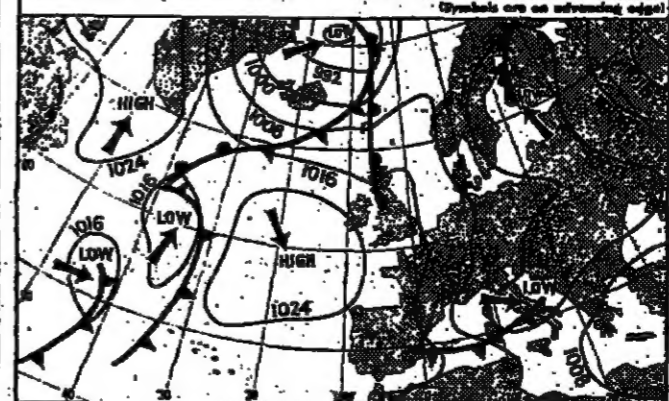
The losses were spread over a number of areas of the country.

The Observer lost more than 300,000 copies of its colour magazine, covering Scotland, Devon, the Midlands and Wales, because of continuing disputes at contract printers. The Sunday Telegraph and its colour magazine were published normally.

Scouts on parade

More than 800 Queen's Scouts paraded in the grounds of Windsor Castle yesterday for their forty-first St George's Day ceremony.

NOON TODAY Pressure is shown in millibars FRONTS Warm Cold Occluded



Trouble arose in Glasgow yesterday when "Loyalist" sup- **Bomb attack: More than**
people were injured in an IR

porters attacked a hall where a Socialist Workers' Party "troops out" meeting was to be addressed by Mr's Bernadette McCloskey, the former Ulster MP.

Windows were smashed when about 30 protesters, some of them carrying flags, arrived at the hall in Maryhill, where more than 50 people had gathered.

No one was injured and the crowd dispersed when the police arrived, two protesters were taken into the police.

Mr McCloskey said that two successful meetings were held on Saturday in Dundee and Strirling and a number of protesters could not disrupt the meetings or prevent discussion on the situation.

morar bomb attack on an RUC and army barracks in Newry, Co. Down, on Saturday. A boy aged 14 had both his legs fractured and 20 other people were treated in hospital.

Two missiles left the home-made mortar, set up on a grassed area along the street outside the barracks. One of them landed at the back of the force and the second exploded as it left the tube. A third missile exploded in its tube but by then the area had been evacuated.

Other missiles failed to leave the mortar tubes, which were linked to a timing device. Army experts dealt with the exploding missiles and the Provisional IRA in south Down claimed responsibility.

By Harry Golombek Chess Correspondent

As a result of some lively play in round nine of the Philips and De Kinkadee tournament at County Hall, London, there has been a complete shake-up among the leaders and the Swedish grandmaster, Ulf Andersson, leads with six points.

This was over Steen yesterday and he was his quiet, forceful style of play. With seemingly little or nothing out of the opening even though he had the white pieces, he steadily built up an attack against which Steen was powerless.

Meanwhile the two former leaders, Miles and Sosonko, were soon in trouble in their respective games. Miles had a

Sax, in which he attacked on the queen side while his opponent counter-attacked on the king side. It was Sax's attack that eventually triumphed, the Hungarian winning a magnificent combination involving the sacrifice of his queen.

Sosonko's game against Timman was adjourned but he looked likely to lose and fall back a little in the race for first prize.

Korchnoi always held the advantage against Browne and adjourned with a clearly won game. His other adjourned game, that against Larsen, is, however, quite lost. That means that he has secured a draw and is cleared up. Korchnoi must be leading equal with Andersson.

[illegible][illegible]

Glasgow, Central Highlands—**W**:
Force Fifth; **Dry**, variable cloud,
 sunny intervals; wind NW becoming
 moderate; max temp 10° or
 11° C (50° or 52° F).

Argyll, SW Scotland: **Dry**,
 rather cloudy, bright or sunny
 intervals; wind W moderate; max
 temp 10° or 11° C (50° to 52° F).

NE Scotland, Orkney, Shetland
 Mainly dry, perhaps a little
 drizzle to places; later, bright or
 sunny intervals becoming cloudy
 in NW becoming SW moderate;
 max temp 7° or 8° C (45° or
 46° F).

SE Scotland: Rather cloudy,
 occasional drizzle here and there;
 a few bright intervals; wind W
 or SW moderate; max temp 10°
 or 11° C (50° to 52° F).

London, SE England: Mostly
 developing; wind W moderate;
 max temp 12° or 13° C (54° or
 55° F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Wed-
 nesday: mainly dry, rather
 cloudy at times in the N, dry
 with sunny periods in the S, temp
 near normal.

Sea breezes: S—North Sea,
 Scotland; D—Wentz, N—E;
 strong, occasionally get at first;
 sea very rough.

English Channel (E)—Wind N
 or NW, moderate, but strong in E;
 sea rough.

St George's Channel—Wind W
 or SW, moderate or fresh; sea
 slight to moderate.

F. MONDAY: c, cloud; s, fair; r,
 rain.

Station	Temp	Wind	Cloud	Sea
London	10.5	W	2	3.5
Cardiff	10.0	W	2	3.0
Manchester	9.0	W	2	3.0
Birmingham	9.0	W	2	3.0
Edinburgh	8.0	W	2	3.0
Glasgow	8.0	W	2	3.0
Sheffield	8.0	W	2	3.0
Leeds	8.0	W	2	3.0
Nottingham	8.0	W	2	3.0
London	8.0	W	2	3.0
Cardiff	8.0	W	2	3.0
Manchester	8.0	W	2	3.0
Birmingham	8.0	W	2	3.0
Edinburgh	8.0	W	2	3.0
Glasgow	8.0	W	2	3.0
Sheffield	8.0	W	2	3.0
Leeds	8.0	W	2	3.0
Nottingham	8.0	W	2	3.0
London	8.0	W	2	3.0
Cardiff	8.0	W	2	3.0
Manchester	8.0	W	2	3.0
Birmingham	8.0	W	2	3.0
Edinburgh	8.0	W	2	3.0
Glasgow	8.0	W	2	3.0
Sheffield	8.0	W	2	3.0
Leeds	8.0	W	2	3.0
Nottingham	8.0	W	2	3.0
London	8.0	W	2	3.0
Cardiff	8.0	W	2	3.0
Manchester	8.0	W	2	3.0
Birmingham	8.0	W	2	3.0
Edinburgh	8.0	W	2	3.0
Glasgow	8.0	W	2	3.0
Sheffield	8.0	W	2	3.0
Leeds	8.0	W	2	3.0
Nottingham	8.0	W	2	3.0
London	8.0	W	2	3.0
Cardiff	8.0	W	2	3.0
Manchester	8.0	W	2	3.0
Birmingham	8.0	W	2	3.0
Edinburgh	8.0	W	2	3.0
Glasgow	8.0	W	2	3.0
Sheffield	8.0	W	2	3.0
Leeds	8.0	W	2	3.0
Nottingham	8.0	W	2	3.0
London	8.0	W	2	3.0
Cardiff	8.0	W	2	3.0
Manchester	8.0	W	2	3.0
Birmingham	8.0	W	2	3.0
Edinburgh	8.0	W	2	3.0
Glasgow	8.0	W	2	3.0
Sheffield	8.0	W	2	3.0
Leeds	8.0	W	2	3.0
Nottingham	8.0	W	2	3.0
London	8.0	W	2	3.0
Cardiff	8.0	W	2	3.0
Manchester	8.0	W	2	3.0
Birmingham	8.0	W	2	3.0
Edinburgh	8.0	W	2	3.0
Glasgow	8.0	W	2	3.0
Sheffield	8.0	W	2	3.0
Leeds	8.0	W	2	3.0
Nottingham	8.0	W	2	3.0
London	8.0	W	2	3.0
Cardiff	8.0	W	2	3.0
Manchester	8.0	W	2	3.0
Birmingham	8.0	W	2	3.0
Edinburgh	8.0	W	2	3.0
Glasgow	8.0	W	2	3.0
Sheffield	8.0	W	2	3.0
Leeds	8.0	W	2	3.0
Nottingham	8.0	W	2	3.0
London	8.0	W	2	3.0
Cardiff	8.0	W	2	3.0
Manchester	8.0	W	2	

[illegible]

Dear business associates, customers, suppliers and other friends.

We are pleased to inform you of some important innovations in our summer timetable for the Middle East. Since April 1st we are offering even more non-stop DC-10-30 flights from Switzerland.

Which should provide you with further opportunities for your business activities in the region and our mutual relationship.

Swissair flies twice a week to Abu Dhabi; three times to Baghdad (now twice by DC-10); seven times to Beirut (with Middle East Airlines); five times to Cairo (now all non-stop); twice to Damascus; three times to Dhahran; twice to Dubai; three times to Jeddah (now twice by DC-10); twice to Kuwait (now once by DC-10); five times to Tehran; and daily to Tel Aviv.

Allow us then to draw your particular attention to the fact that our DC-10-30s, operating on many of these flights, have only 8 instead of 9 seats abreast. So there is more room rather than more seats. And our cabin staff can therefore give you more personal attention.

We look forward to welcoming you on board soon, wish you a good flight, and remain
Yours sincerely,

SWISSAIR



HOME NEWS

Mr Orme convinced no one has right to private medicine

From Our Correspondent
Southport

Mr Stanley Orme, Opposition spokesman on health and social security, went further than most of his Labour colleagues have done when he said yesterday he was "convinced no one has the right to private medicine".

Speaking at a conference of the National Association of Health Service Trustees in Southport, Lancashire, he said: "I do not believe that there should be the right to private medicine within our society because the choice is based on a monetary consideration, rather than a health consideration."

Mr Orme admitted that his statement went "further than the general party line". It is certain to be regarded with alarm by independent medical and insurance organizations who exist more happily with a Conservative Government.

Mr Orme criticized some trade unions for involving themselves with independent schemes. It was hypocritical of them to believe in the National Health Service but nevertheless feel they have a right to purchase private medicine, he said.

Mr Orme said he feared that

the proposals in the Health Services Bill would allow authorities to raise money through bingo and raffles to finance themselves.

"I don't want to see nurses back on the streets with collection boxes as I saw many years ago."

Mr Orme promised greater control of the drug companies under a future Labour Government. "In many instances people do not need to take drugs," he said. "There are other forms of treatment."

He said cuts in home help, meals on wheels and day centres would result in old people being forced into geriatric wards where there is no proper provision for them. It would be counter-productive to the Government's supposed intention to save money.

Mr Orme said the drift of younger people away from the inner city areas, "in London it is happening on an almost daily basis", towards the new towns, suburbs, and rural areas, left the elderly, the one-parent families and others who could not cope in the cities forced to rely on health service support.

He added that there was a need for an investigation into the difficulties affecting the capital.

Oboe player is young musician of the year

From Martin Huckerby
Manchester

With all the poise and maturity of a professional artist, an oboe-playing schoolboy from Winchester, won the title of BBC Young Musician of the year after a closely contested final broadcast on BBC1 television last night.

When he returned to collect the trophy and £500 prize, Nicholas Daniel, aged 18, looked totally bemused, but his performance in the final round of a concerto by Marcello and part of another by Vaughan Williams had been beautifully controlled, with a wealth of expressive playing.

He is a pupil at the Purcell School in London and started playing the oboe at the age of 10.

Although he said he was "delirious" about the result it does not look like turning his head. After the win he will be flooded with offers of concert and recital engagements; the first Young Musician of the Year, Michael Hest, received more than 200.

But Mr Daniel intends to be selective about the number he takes on.

The standard of the contestants was such that the jury's decision was not unanimous, and was reached only after considerable argument.

All four finalists displayed great technical skill, but as one of the judges pointed out: "We are looking for the young musician of the year, not the young technician."

Roman O'Hara, aged 16, from Manchester, presented an assured performance of Bartok's third piano concerto, while Clara McFarlane, also aged 16, from Salford, produced an accomplished, and appealing account of Mendelssohn's violin concerto, although in her case, nervousness caused flaws in her playing which she made no attempt to disguise in the more relaxed atmosphere of the rehearsals.



Nicholas Daniel, who won with an expressive performance

Elsine Wolff, aged 18, from Oxford, played a concerto by Joseph Horowitz on the cornet, and did so with all the ease and fluency of a player from a top brass band, which is where she hopes to make her career.

At the Royal Academy of Music, where she studies, she said the other students

"laughed at me because I played the cornet, a brass band instrument. They kept telling me to put the cornet away and take up a 'proper' instrument."

"I nearly gave it up, but then I thought, I would try to show them. I hope they have got the message now," she said with a smile.

After a decade, responsibility to replace remoteness

New look for students' union

By Lucy Hodges

For the first time in a decade the National Union of Students will not be dominated by a moderate left coalition of Liberal, Labour and Communist members.

At the union's annual conference last week in Blackpool the Conservatives, the Trotskyists and a new left Labour force gained at the expense of what had become the ruling group, the Left Alliance. This pragmatic body was to some extent the victim of its own making. It had held power too long and had no real base of support in the colleges and universities.

Because it chose to be a collection of individuals, bound to no one programme, it sacrificed the committed student vote. Delegates to NUS conferences are the activists in individual student unions and are fiercely ideological.

On certain issues, notably

Northern Ireland, they showed last week that they preferred to vote the way of the ultra-left than to avoid controversy, like their moderate executive.

There is no telling how long this conference factionalism will last: nothing stays the same for long in the NUS. The student body is ephemeral, and unpredictable in its voting behaviour.

Unholy alliances are struck to oust "the Trots" or "the Tories".

Most of the union executive is only too aware of how remote all this is from everyday life or the everyday concerns of their 1.2m members at a time when higher education and students' pockets are being squeezed. Platform speakers went out of their way last week to present their members as being prepared for responsibility and accountability.

The union's leaders, Mr

Trevor Phillips, the retiring president, and Mr David Aaronovitch, who replaces him, won approval for their new look NUS. But it was a close run thing in the end.

With a substantial majority of the executive backing them as well, they will continue to pursue the kind of hard-headed policies they believe most of their members need and want. This means a major reduction in the national and international campaigns the NUS runs on social and political issues.

The reasons for it are economic and political. "We run 22 single campaigns," Mr Aaronovitch told the conference. "Give us the ability to concentrate on those things which are the most important."

Or, as another executive member put it: "People think students are a waste of money and it is our job and your job to show we are not."

Teachers' association criticizes attempt to impose contractual 37½-hour week

By Dianna Geddes
Education Correspondent

Mr Jeremy Beckett, the new president of the Professional Association of Teachers (PAT), criticized on Saturday attempts by employers to impose contractual conditions of service on teachers, but reiterated the association's pledge not to go on strike or take any other form of industrial action.

The association's membership has grown by more than 50 per cent during the past year and stands at more than 20,000. The union has been pressing for representation on the Burnham Committee, the national negotiating body on teachers' pay.

It has about the same number of members as the National Association of Head Teachers, which is represented on Burnham, and the Education Secretary of State for Education and Science, is known to be sympathetic to the PAT's claim that it has a right to representation.

Speaking at the PAT's

annual meeting in London, Mr Beckett, a special-school teacher from Nottinghamshire, said that whatever the outcome of their claim, the union would continue "to show how the true, caring profession behaves". It would pursue its claim through legal channels and not through strikes.

"We will care for the individual child more than for the corporate entity. We will oppose the view that children can be used as a means to a political end, and that in so doing some can be damaged, possibly for some future good."

"We will oppose those who denigrate the profession to the status of 'just another job'. Some teachers have only themselves to thank for the low level of public esteem for teachers. We will continue to teach our children and hope that by our peaceful contribution the damaged reputation of our profession can be restored," he said.

He strongly criticized the attempt by employers to impose

a contractual 37½-hour week on teachers. The real professional teacher spent hours vastly in excess of that performing on the educational achievement duties that could sometimes be shown to have little bearing on his charges, he said.

"I decry the type of move that demeans my vocation to a mere job. Such a move is totally alien to my thinking; as is the implicit thought that a stipulated working week will later mean claims for overtime, unsocial hours, dirty jobs and productivity agreements."

He called for the establishment of a teachers' council, similar to the General Medical Council, to give teachers professional status through autonomy, control of the quality of entrants and practitioners, self-discipline, and a professional code of conduct.

"We must impose professional self-discipline upon ourselves before it is imposed from without, in unacceptable form, perhaps by political considerations, market forces or bureaucratic control," he said.

Bus conductor fined £1 by union petitions Queen

Mr Robert Remphrey petitioned the Queen yesterday in an attempt to save his £60-a-week job as a bus conductor.

He faces expulsion from the Transport and General Workers' Union for not paying a £1 fine. The Eastern Counties Bus Company may then be forced to dismiss him from its depot at Peterborough.

Mr Remphrey, aged 52, of Fleet Avenue, Peterborough, a trade unionist for 20 years, was disciplined for criticizing strike leaders in a letter to a local newspaper in a recent pay dispute.

He said yesterday: "I have asked her Majesty to defend my right of free speech."

"I have told her that I risk further disciplinary action in contacting her because I am again in breach of rule 11, clause 19 which forbids members from discussing union affairs with anyone."

WEST EUROPE

British plan for more pressure on Iran to free hostages may win EEC summit approval

From Michael Hornsby
Brussels, April 20

Relations between the EEC and the United States, and those among the Nine themselves, will be under severe test this week as ministers of finance, agriculture and foreign affairs search for a path through the maze of technically separate, but diplomatically and politically interacting, disputes awaiting solution at the European Community's summit meeting on April 27 and 28 in Luxembourg.

The two dominant issues are the question of the EEC's response to President Carter's demand for European support of the American trade sanctions against Iran, and Britain's insistence on a drastic reduction in its net contribution to the EEC budget, which in turn has become linked to disputes over EEC prices, free trade in lamb and fisheries policy.

The crisis over the continued holding of the American hostages in Tehran and the generally accepted need for a show of Western solidarity, has made it more difficult for Mrs Thatcher to press the British budget claim to the limit, and the noises out of London suggest a willingness to take the issue off the boil, at least for the time being.

Over Iran the EEC is still in a quandary. There is sympathy for the plight of the hostages, concern about the implications of allowing the principle of diplomatic immunity to be openly flouted and worry that failure to respond to President Carter's call could push the Americans into precipitate military action, such as the threatened naval blockade of Iranian ports.

But for all that the Nine remain sceptical about the efficacy of commercial and diplomatic sanctions as an instrument of pressure on the Iranian Government. It is argued that Iran would not

have too much difficulty in finding other sources of supply, that the Muslim fanatics would be strengthened in their anti-Western fervour, and that the country could slip against its will into the Soviet orbit.

Behind these arguments lie more straightforward commercial considerations. Last year, the EEC's trade with Iran dropped by more than 60 per cent as the country's post-revolutionary economy ground to a halt, and only 55 per cent of the Community's oil imports now come from Iran.

But the EEC's commercial prospects there are beginning to look brighter again, whereas the United States will lose very little from its trade embargo.

When Lord Carrington and his EEC colleagues meet in Luxembourg on Tuesday, the best chance of reconciling the minimalist position of the French, and the pro-American attitude of the West Germans (who are prepared to act as if they cannot get Community agreement) may lie in a British plan for a two-stage response to the holding of the hostages.

The first stage could involve a downgrading of the EEC diplomatic presence in Tehran, a formal embargo on arms sales and the introduction of visas for Iranian visiting the Community. If this produced no result within a specified period of time, the second stage would go into operation, including a full trade embargo and restrictions on loans and export credits.

According to German sources in Brussels, this two-stage approach would be acceptable to Bonn only if a firm decision were taken this week on the measures to be included in the second stage so that these would enter into force automatically as soon as the time limit set for the first stage expired.

Whatever progress foreign ministers are able to make, it is expected that a final decision

will have to await the summit meeting. The same holds for the complex of issues surrounding the dispute between the EEC and the United States over agricultural subsidies.

The elements of a compromise are now being worked out at the very last minute. Thatcher could not expect of much more than 600,000 tonnes, estimated, not to be a contribution this year of £1,100m, and would have made significant concessions the French on other matters even then.

The key French demand that EEC agriculture ministers meet this week in Brussels to reach broad agreement on the level of this year's farm prices. This would be a price increase of 4 to 6 per cent on average, since the most member states, whereas Britain is still at a price freeze on sugar and wine, which a surplus and no more than 2.4 per cent on other products.

The French want the summit reached by agricultural ministers to be endorsed by heads of government. Similar they want the summit's principle of support for sheep farmers, to which Britain, at any rate, still remains adamantly opposed. Finally, they want a state urging an early solution to the dispute over fisheries policy.

Concessions will not be for Britain on any of these issues, particularly as Thatcher still insists for that Britain's budget deserves redress on its terms. Moreover, a general price increase would add to the EEC's agricultural costs and partially nullify reduction in Britain's contribution.

European MPs seek closer cooperation with WEU

By David Wood
European Political Editor

Moves are being made by some European Christian Democrats and Conservative MEPs to bring a delegation from the European Parliament into active membership of the Western European Union (WEU). They are an expression of a right-centre feeling that the European Parliament should be more demonstrably concerned than it now is with European defence as a time of gathering crisis.

The precise way in which the European Parliament could be involved with WEU is unsettled. Defence is a subject not covered by the EEC treaties, although a group of right-centre members believes that unity on defence is a necessary condition of unity with economic unity. It is being suggested that member governments of WEU, including the original Six and Britain, might agree to coopt a delegation from the European Parliament if only as advisers.

French support is so far noticeably absent, apparently on the ground of national sovereignty in defence matters. Meanwhile, Gaullist MEPs who make up most of the European Progressive Democrat Group have surprised other groups in the European Parliament with a proposal that M. Jacques Chirac and 14 others should resign after completing a year at Strasbourg and make way for others on their French party list to serve.

The formal announcement of the change, made possible by the use of the Continental list system in the European election last June, is expected next month.

The Gaullist group's decision to resign is the carefully laid plan of Mrs Winifred Ewing, the Scottish National MEP for the Highlands and Islands. Mrs Ewing, against the vehement opposition of M. Michel Debré, the former French Prime Minister, persuaded the majority of her Gaullist colleagues to hold their September group meeting in Inverness. She has arranged for them a daily revelle by bagpipers, visits to the Isle of Skye and distilleries, and salmon fishing or grouse shooting.

What the Scots make of the Gaullists, or the Gaullists of the Highlands, remains to be seen. But the prospect that Mrs Ewing will have to be content with the Gaullist second 15, with M. Chirac and M. Debré nowhere in camera shot.

Cossiga tour of Nine in budget mediation move

From Our Correspondent
Rome, April 20

Britain's financial contribution to the European Community will dominate the lightning tour of European capitals which Signor Francesco Cossiga, the Italian Prime Minister and current EEC President, is undertaking between tonight and Wednesday.

Cautious optimism prevails in Italian circles that this mediation attempt will lay the groundwork for progress at the European summit in Luxembourg.

The prospects for a compromise were also discussed by European finance ministers at a two-day meeting ending today in Taormina, Sicily.

Signor Cossiga leaves for Brussels tonight after a vote of confidence—335 votes for and 277 against—in the Chamber of Deputies had provided his new coalition Government with full authority.

Lawyer's suicide to avoid arrest alleged

From Our Correspondent
Rome, April 20

A post mortem will be held tomorrow in Genoa on the body of a lawyer whose arrest was ordered yesterday in a week-long anti-terrorist operation which has brought the detention of about 50 people in north-west Italy.

Signor Arnaldi, who was 55, was reported to have locked himself in the bathroom and shot himself through the mouth after carabinieri presented an arrest warrant at his Genoa flat.

Decorated with the Silver Medal for Valor for his part in the anti-German resistance in the Second World War, Signor Arnaldi had defended many left-wing extremists, including Signor Patrizio Peci, an admitted member of the Red Brigades.

Signor Peci, arrested in February, was alleged to have been in the Chamber of Deputies in the wake of the arrest of a Genoa, Turin, Milan,



Johnny Logan after his tour in The Hague.

The Hague, April 20.—Johnny Logan, an Australian singer, was the twelfth Eurovision song contest finalist here last night with a ballad entitled "What's An' Year?"

The contest, watched by an estimated million television viewers, was the 19th in the series. The winner was Katja Ebstein of West Germany with "Theater" and third, 106 votes, was Prima D of the British group, singing "Enough For Two".

It was the second time land had won the annual Eurovision song contest. The previous winner was the Netherlands in 1970.

The contest's silver jubilee was held in a closely guarded stage searched for bombs before two-hour live broadcast. Dutch police had feared Muslim extremists might revenge on the Dutch for the nation's broadcast of the television showing last night of the controversial British film, *Death of a Princess*.

After the result the winner commented: "My father-in-law, he will be sitting through the night and I will too."—Reuter.

Contest saved: The song test, which was in danger of being scrapped because of cost, was saved yesterday by the nation's broadcaster, who confirmed that it is stage next year's contest in the cost of about £500.

Michael Ratcliffe's re-

Fire in flats makes 120 homeless

An investigation is to be held into a fire in a block of council flats early yesterday which left 120 people homeless.

A total of 39 flats had to be evacuated when fire spread through the roof of the three-storey linked buildings on the Newbiggin Hall Estate on the outskirts of Newcastle upon Tyne at about 3 am.

Eighteen people were taken to hospital suffering from smoke and shock; but all were released after treatment. Ten flats on the top floor were destroyed.

Beneath the roof there was no partition, that is thought to have played a big part in the rapid spread of the fire, which caused the roof to collapse.

Mr William Kendall, Divisional Fire Officer, said the fire had started in the living room of a top-floor flat. He said: "There seems to have been a build-up of gases in the roof over a period. Once it ignited within two or three minutes all the roof was on fire."

The flats not destroyed were damaged by smoke, heat, fire and water.

Fifty firemen fought the flames, helped by fifty policemen. Several firemen risked their lives leading people to safety in their nightclothes, as the fire spread across the roof. The people evacuated were taken to a local community centre and officials were yesterday planning to rehouse the families.

Mr William Collins, chairman of the city's housing committee, said: "We shall have to see which other property we have with this type of roofing. We shall carry out a full investigation."

Television adult education to be trebled from 1983

By a Staff Reporter

From 1983 onwards, with the fourth television channel in operation, there will for the first time be more adult education broadcasting in the course of a year than there will be schools programmes, Lady Plowden, chairman of the Independent Broadcasting Authority, said on Saturday.

She said 15 per cent of the new channel, or about seven hours a week, would be for directly educational purposes.

"Add to that the existing three hours a week on ITV and you end up with 10 hours a week of categorized adult education programming. That is a formidable increase; more than treble the present provision."

Lady Plowden, who was giving the Roscoe Lecture at Manchester University, said the normal half-hour length of an adult education programme was likely to be changed on the fourth channel.

In any given week from 1983 onwards there would be a range of about 20 adult educa-

tion subjects from which to choose on independent television and the fourth channel, plus the considerable contribution from the BBC.

From the two organizations there will be likely to be more than 700 hours a year of adult and continuing education programmes over and above what was done by the Open University.

In its initial stages, Lady Plowden said, the fourth channel was likely to broadcast from 5 pm to 11 pm on week-days, with probably more time at weekends. The times when the new education programmes were going to be available to the new channel would make them accessible to home viewers and to evening institutes because of the evening timings.

On whether educational facilities on television would be available to use, Lady Plowden asked: "Shall we find once again that those who so vociferously complain that there is not more will be making little use of what there is?"

Science report

Biochemistry: Hormone tests led up a blind alley

By the Staff of Nature

The road to scientific success is seldom straight. Even the most wary traveller will be unable to avoid some detours and blind alleys; yet it is rare for those trips to be recognized. In this week's issue of *Science*, perhaps from the security of his share of the Nobel prize for physiology and medicine in 1977, Professor R. Guillemin makes a fine cautionary tale of one cul-de-sac in which he and his colleagues recently found themselves.

The tale revolves around the shortcomings of a very widely used technique for detecting the presence of minute amounts of hormones and related compounds in samples of tissue or fluids from the body. So small are the amounts that detection of the compounds by chemical means is almost impossible. Therefore it has become routine of detection, not only in research but also to measure and monitor hormones in the blood in health and disease.

The immunological techniques

are adapted from the body's own method of producing a wide variety of antibodies that recognize specific components—antigens—of invading organisms. For example, beta endorphin, one of the natural pain-killing molecules of the body, can be detected in any sample of tissue or fluid by using an antibody as a fishing rod. Because such a technique is highly sensitive, it can detect the minute amounts of beta endorphin that are likely to be present in any sample.

Professor Guillemin's team at the Salk Institute in California, like many others, has recently been interested in tracing the biochemical origins of beta endorphin. Evidence has accumulated that it starts life as part of a much larger molecule which contains several hormones chemically linked to each other. Enzymes then split the constituent hormones from that large precursor molecule whose exact structure is now fairly well established, by somewhat indirect means.

Several years ago Professor Guillemin embarked on the direct

determination of the structure of the precursor. His aim was to isolate the molecule from human placenta.

Throughout the course of purification, the presence of the precursor molecule was monitored by using antibodies against both beta endorphin and adrenocorticotrophic hormone, ACTH, another of the constituent hormones. And in a final stage of purification an antibody was used to remove the precursor molecule from its contaminants.

From 11,000 kilograms of placenta, Professor Guillemin's team finished with about a quarter of a gramme of a pure protein which reacted strongly with the antibodies. The pure protein was then analysed chemically to determine its exact structure and in particular how the structure of beta endorphin and ACTH.

Much, one imagines, to the team's horror, chemical analysis showed that the structure isolated the much prized precursor molecule, they had obtained a fragment of another molecule.

What led Professor Guillemin down that blind alley? Part of the structure of that fragment is sufficiently similar to the structure of beta endorphin to have been falsely recognized by the antibody against beta endorphin. Another section of the fragment has some similarity to ACTH. And so the use of antibodies had misled the team from the beginning.

The moral of that cautionary tale is that immunological techniques, on their own, be certain to measure what they are supposed to.

Given the time and money wasted inadvertently by such ventures as Professor Guillemin's, it is fortunate that there are very promising developments both in the production of much more specific antibodies and in the availability of ultra-sensitive means of chemical analysis, that should leave no scientist with an excuse for making an error of that kind.

Source: *Science*, April 11, 1980; volume 225, page 183.

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Thousands escort Sartre's coffin

From Charles Hargrove
Paris, April 20

Estimated 25,000 to 30,000 people escorted the body of Jean-Paul Sartre yesterday through the streets of Paris. They moved, in impressive silence, from the Broussais hospital where he died last week, to the Montparnasse Cemetery, where he was provisionally interred.

pending cremation at the Père Lachaise cemetery on Wednesday.

It was a spontaneous demonstration of respect by the famous philosopher's friends and admirers, young and old, famous or unknown, of all races, countries and social backgrounds. In accordance with his express wish, there was no pomp or protocol, no official mourners or speeches, no organized ceremony or tribute to a famous man, but only this huge anonymous crowd which gave the arch-conformist and

rebel the last send-off he would have liked.

But there were masses of flowers—great wreaths from his publishers, from the extreme left-wing newspaper, *Libération*, from *Les Temps Modernes*, the periodical he edited, from different organizations he supported or for which he campaigned, like the Algerians in France, or the Vietnamese "boat people". There were also modest bouquets of daffodils, sprigs of lilac, or a single bloom of roses or carnations carried by many of the mourners who showed genuine signs of grief.

There were no demonstrations, no red or black flags, save a few hanging from the trees, no attempt to mar the dignity of the occasion. But as the pressure of the crowd threatened to bring the procession to a standstill, a group of young people spontaneously linked hands to open up a path

for the hearse, which followed by a car carrying Sartre's adopted daughter, Arlette Elkann; with one of his closest friends.

Only at the cemetery was there a noisy and broken by some jostling scuffling as people tried to force their way through the throng and dozens of photographers tried to get a picture.

Inside the walls, hundreds of people had been waiting for hours, perched on the stones and private chapel that attendants had to ask repeatedly to make room.

At the entrance, where the hearse was to be lowered into the coffin, before it was lowered into the open grave. Until, in the afternoon, hundreds of people continued to file past, passing flowers onto it.

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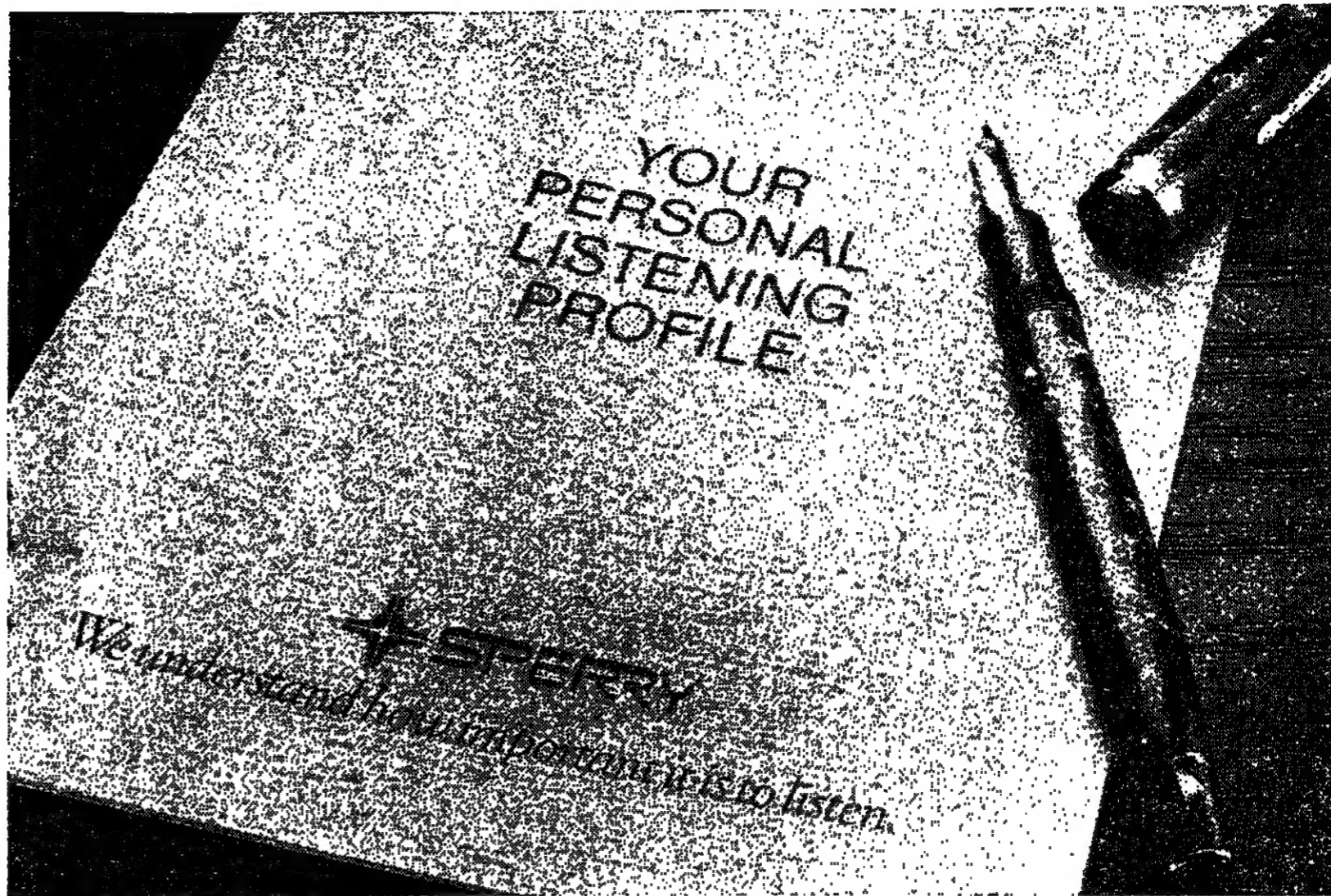
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OVERSEAS

Peking leadership prepares party purge of extreme leftists to push through Deng policy line

From David Bonavia
Hong Kong, April 20

The leadership of the Chinese Communist Party is preparing a screening of party members with a view to expelling those who still cling to extreme left-wing views. It is understood that the present membership of 38 million, out twice as many as 15 years ago, is thought to be excessive.

The scrutiny of party members in Peking and the provinces is seen as a follow-up to the decisive victory won in January by Vice-Chairman Hu Yaobang, when his four leading political opponents were dismissed from the Politburo.

An official report from the north-eastern province of Jilin speaks of continuing the "three cleanings" policy, which is a power base of Mr Wang Kang, the most senior of people dismissed in January.

In an official in Jiangxi is accused of clinging to the line of "whatever" the line, only espoused by Mr Wang Kang, and that they may be victimised in some future left-wing upheaval.

Having shown some sympathy for such people's problems in the past, Mr Deng now seems impatient to get ahead with his new social and economic policies without the hindrance of passive resistance or foot-dragging by faint-hearted or hostile cadres. It appears increasingly that a purge is seen as the only way to make this possible.

Another problem is how to reconcile the continued lip service paid to Mao and the exposure of his remains at the

A main target of any mass screening process will be those officials who were accepted as party members during the Cultural Revolution from 1966 onwards, and whose attitudes are still dominated by Mao's extreme-left thinking.

Such people will be given a chance to show that they wholeheartedly support Mr Deng's policies, but if they still maintain their former political stance they will probably be expelled from the party. A key criterion will be whether they are prepared to study the technology of their sphere of work—something which Mao's former supporters reviled as the sign of a bourgeois specialist—and a person who was "expert but not red".

Mr Deng's policy is that everyone should be expert, and that this does not interfere with his being "red", that is, committed to socialist policies.

The main problem facing Mr Deng and his recently assembled team of high-level supporters is that of anxiety among middle-level cadres that they will be asked to follow policies denounced as "revisionist" by Mr Deng. Another is Mr Zhao Ziyang, a provincial administrator who has been made a Deputy Prime Minister and member of the Politburo.

Despite statements that he will soon relinquish his own post as Deputy Prime Minister, Mr Deng is thought likely to retain his vice-chairmanship for several years to come, to oversee the implementation of his policies. He is 76, and apparently in good health.

former vice-president's resignation. He described the new theory as "ridiculous".

The claim of an assassination plot was disclosed by Mr Agnew in an interview with the Baltimore News American newspaper. It is based on his belief that a memo he received from a senior staff member was a veiled assassination threat.

The memo was based on a conversation between the staff member and General Alexander Haig, then White House Chief of Staff. It quoted General Haig as saying that Mr Agnew, whether he was innocent or guilty, would shortly be indicted and probably convicted.

"We are off to the races and cannot control the situation any longer. Anything might be in the offing. It can and will get nasty and dirty", General Haig is quoted by Mr Agnew as having said.

His latest explanation for his political demise is not shared by Mr Elliott Richardson, the Attorney-General at the time who helped to negotiate the

Iran President's warning of coup danger

From Our Own Correspondent
Tehran, April 20

President Bani-Sadr of Iran today said that defiance of his legal authority was plunging the country towards "the atmosphere of a coup".

At least one death and hundreds of injuries and arrests have been reported from a wave of campus violence that prompted his warning.

In a leading article in the newspaper Islamic Revolution the President wrote that those currently flouting the authority of the Revolutionary Council were "playing with the fate of the revolution".

The article appeared to be attacking the powerful Islamic Front which is behind the current wave of Islamic purges in universities and higher education institutions.

Islamic students backed by Muslim street gangs, have swept through campus after campus in the last week, ransacking offices of left-wing and radical groups and barring them from the premises.

Mr Bani-Sadr also chided the students occupying the American Embassy. "The Muslim students must accept the necessity of the decision of the Revolutionary Council and they must prevent any conflicts."

Greece faces early general election

From Mario Modiano
Athens, April 20

The prospect of a premature general election loomed large in Greece today, after the Opposition today rejected a proposal by Mr Constantine Karamanlis, the Prime Minister, to free all deputies from the party whip in next month's presidential election and let them vote for candidates of their own choice.

Mr Karamanlis reacted by saying that he himself might consider standing for election. After the negative response of the Opposition, the decision whether Mr Karamanlis's name will or will not be put up when Parliament meets for the first ballot on Wednesday now rests with the parliamentary group of his New Democracy party.

It has three options: First, the party may insist on nominating Mr Karamanlis in spite of the Opposition's attitude, in the hope that he would be elected by the three-fifths majority of 180 votes needed in the third ballot due holds 174 seats in Parliament, but voting is by secret ballot.

Second, Mr Karamanlis may refuse to stand. He may induce support from other groups, but also the main

mausoleum in central Peking, with the rehabilitation of his most hated rival, the late Liu Shaoqi, who died in disgrace in 1969.

All of Mao's high-level victims from the Cultural Revolution period have been rehabilitated, many posthumously like Liu, and the anomaly of the situation is becoming more and more plain.

However, officials in Peking have strongly denied reports that the leadership may be planning to remove Mao's remains and perhaps even tear down the mausoleum, though prolonged closure of it may be made necessary by deterioration of the remains, blamed on imperfect embalming.

There has been speculation in diplomatic circles about the future role of Chairman Hua Guofeng, who is 60 and whose political position is seen as weak after the anti-leftist moves in the Politburo and the promotion of a whole group of top officials considered favourable to Mr Deng's policies.

These include Mr Hu Yaobang, recently appointed to the restored office of party secretary-general, once held by Mr Deng. Another is Mr Zhao Ziyang, a provincial administrator who has been made a Deputy Prime Minister and member of the Politburo.

Despite statements that he will soon relinquish his own post as Deputy Prime Minister, Mr Deng is thought likely to retain his vice-chairmanship for several years to come, to oversee the implementation of his policies. He is 76, and apparently in good health.

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Zimbabwe hopes to be among rich of Africa

By David Spanier
Diplomatic Correspondent

Mr Robert Mugabe, the Prime Minister of Zimbabwe, would like to see his country become the richest in black Africa after Nigeria, Lord Soames said yesterday. The country had abundant natural resources, a good infrastructure and a healthy private sector, which had been made more efficient because of economic sanctions.

The main danger on the economic front, Lord Soames said, was that Mr Mugabe might have to start a policy of "Africanising" faster than he would like.

Lord Soames, speaking after returning to London after his period as Governor of Southern Rhodesia, said that there was no love lost between Mr Mugabe and the Russians. He had drawn his support from the Chinese who did not wish to interfere in the new country. The main pressure on the new Government might come from the Organisation of African Unity over policy towards South Africa, Lord Soames suggested. Mr Mugabe had already made his authority clear in that, while condemning apartheid, he did not seek a military confrontation.

Speaking on the BBC programme "The World at One" yesterday, Lord Soames underlined his admiration for Mr Mugabe, whom he described as very able and head and shoulders above any of his colleagues. He wanted to create a successful multi-racial society in Zimbabwe; the question was whether he would have time to achieve that in view of the great difficulties of rebuilding the country after seven years of war. Mr Mugabe believed that he would have the understanding of the people, Lord Soames added.

Budget helps poor: Zimbabwe's Government today announced a mini-budget aimed at helping the poor in its first important political move.

Sales tax, a burden on many of the country's seven million blacks, was cut from 15 to 10 per cent on many items while luxuries, such as spirits, which are consumed mainly by whites, went up by about 35 per cent.

A wartime income tax surcharge, which was to have been reduced from 10 to 5 per cent, was retained at 10 per cent. Tobacco and beer prices rose by about 10 per cent.

Sales tax was abolished on some basic commodities including margarine, cooking oil, sugar and tea, which are staples of the African diet.

Meanwhile, white television viewers telephoned the station-run Zimbabwe Broadcasting Corporation over the weekend complaining that programmes had assumed an anti-white bias, television sources said. They particularly objected to a BBC documentary on the seven-year guerrilla war.

At least three people have been killed in apparent factional violence since the independence celebrations.

The capital's main Sunday newspaper, The Sunday Mail, reported today that the Government planned to "repay" all foreign debts, as Mr Mugabe has already announced, including an estimated £120m owed to South Africa.—Reuters.

Mandela plea by former security chief

Johannesburg, April 20.—General Hendrik Van Den Bergh, South Africa's former head of security, favours the release of Nelson Mandela, the black nationalist leader, serving a life sentence for plotting a coup, the Johannesburg Sunday Express said today.

In an interview the retired head of the Bureau of State Security, told the Express that if he was still in office he would recommend an immediate in-depth investigation into Mr Mandela's present situation with a view to releasing him, if only on humanitarian grounds.

Mr Van Den Bergh said Mr Mandela was not a communist. "He stood, and still stands for, black nationalism just as Africans and I am one-standers against Apartheid nationalism."—UPI.

Tehran to stop supplying oil to Japan

From Our Own Correspondent
Tokyo, April 20

Iran is almost certain to cut off supplies of crude oil to Japan this week after Japanese oil companies refused Tehran's demand for an extra \$2.50 (£1.23) a barrel.

Talks between the Japanese oil industry and the National Iranian Oil Co broke down last week when Iran decided to raise the price of its oil to \$35 a barrel.

Japan is Iran's largest customer and buys 520,000 barrels of oil a day—10 per cent of the country's supply—but officials are confident that Japan can withstand a cutback by Iran.

Japanese Government officials claimed today that the United States had promised to secure alternative supplies in case a crisis developed last week.

Meanwhile, Japan is almost certain to impose sanctions against Iran if the European Community decides to employ an economic boycott to secure the release of the hostages held in the American Embassy in Tehran, a senior Japanese official said today.

Mr Katsuyoshi Ohira, the Prime Minister, warned Tehran today that Japan would act in concert with the EC if the hostages were not released.

Opposition parties, would prefer not to risk early elections.

The Opposition, however, spurned the offer in no uncertain terms. Mr Andreas Papandreu, the leader of the Panhellenic Socialist Movement (Pasok), the second largest party with 93 deputies, said Pasok would abide by its earlier decision not to participate in the election of the President by a Parliament considered to be at odds with the will of the electorate. Pasok is already preparing for elections.

The pro-Moscow Communist Party reserved its reply until after a meeting of its Central Committee, while the smaller parties, with varying degrees of indignation and outrage, rejected the Prime Minister's suggestion that deputies should be released from the party whip, a move that Pasok described as tantamount to asking the political parties to abolish themselves.

What surprised Mr Karamanlis most was that none of the Opposition parties challenged him to free his own deputies from the party whip in order to enable them to support some rival candidate put up by the Opposition.

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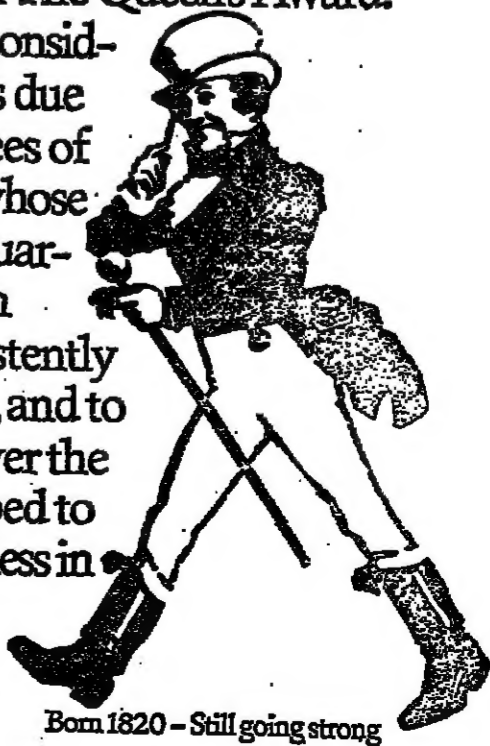
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ENTERTAINMENTS

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CINEMAS

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The TES Goes to Work

The Times Educational Supplement now provides on its "School to Work" page each week, specialist news coverage of the developing—and controversial—relationship between education and industry and the transition from school to work.

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THE ARTS

The founding father of modern sensibility

Goya by Fred Licht

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Queen Elizabeth Hall

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Mr Rattle, who conducted it by heart, has the measure of the renaissance's intensity and style of articulation, significantly distinct from those in *The Song of the Earth* and the ninth symphony (though there are echoes of both). The scherzos were bravely assaulted, with some minor casualties, it is true, but with compelling dash and ferocity.

Between them he and the orchestra sketched the brief Purgatory movement with enchanting delicacy. A special merit of the performance was the care given to details of nuance, often most unconventional in effect when counterpoints are flying about: the harmonies may sound out of balance, but the melodic lines made excellent sense.

The rich chording of an enormous brass section could be admired at the passionate. A flat minor outburst in the first movement. When it returns, in the finale, Mr Rattle enhanced the chord-clusters with full percussion; the published score of Cooke's version does not show this, but he may have decided on it after publication and before his lamented demise four years ago. Mr Rattle had also decided to link the last two movements by simply not repeating the first military drum thwack—surely a sensible recourse.

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Christopher Thomas meets the new spiritual leader of Ireland's Protestants

The Archbishop who cannot avoid politics

Belfast
Protestants are as rare in the Irish Republic as a sunny day. Their numbers have fallen relentlessly over the years and have stabilised at just over 100,000; most cling to the Church of Ireland as their religious refuge from Rome.

In the North, the Protestants are seeing their majority very slowly shrink because of the Roman Catholic birthrate. They are acutely insecure about the evident exasperation of Westminster, as well as the constant external territorial demands.

And for all those reasons 100,000 Irish and 300,000 Ulster-Scots Protestants belonging to the Church of Ireland are closely monitoring the actions and utterances of the Most Reverend John Armstrong, their new Primate of All Ireland, who will be enthroned at Armagh on May 7. This being Ireland he is not just a spiritual force; he cannot avoid also being a politician.

He has a view, it seems, on everything. He talks prolifically in a quiet, academic sort of way about divorce, mixed marriage, Irish unity, and all the other issues of political and religious division in Ireland.

He thinks the average Protestant in the North of Ireland is suspicious of any political moves, including last Tuesday's meeting in Dublin of British and Irish politicians. "They are insecure about the future of Ire-



Archbishop Armstrong: concerned about lingering myths.

land; they are insecure about the civil men; they are worried and isolated."

Archbishop Armstrong is moving house soon. The Belfast man, soon to be 65, went South to be ordained at the age of 23 and is now, as he puts it, "going home". As the Primate, as well as Archbishop of

Armagh, he will have a powerful influence on inter-church relations, which in Ireland can have profound ramifications on political and social issues.

Genial, approachable and delightfully blunt, Archbishop Armstrong talks freely about Irish Catholic acts of aggression against Irish Protestants.

He tells stories of prejudice, such as the burning of Protestant farmers' hay ricks. "There have been threats to Protestant farmers in the Tipperary direction in recent times. I spoke to the police and they were able to do something about security."

And there are stories to emphasize his passionate belief that divorce is a basic right. "After three years of marriage this woman became a complete lunatic. She did not know her husband. She was like an animal and divorce was the obvious answer. But her husband was tied for 35 years until she died."

The Church of Ireland, he asserted, did not want divorce as such; but it wanted every person to have the liberty. If a marriage died, to make a new beginning. "And I am the first to admit," he added, "that marriages do die."

He is concerned about lingering myths, about Protestants. He spoke sadly of a television programme in which people in the streets of Dublin were asked what they thought a

Protestant was like. Their answers included: "The man who lives in a big house", and "A person who speaks with an English accent". The Protestant women, Archbishop Armstrong supposed, were expected to be very haw-haw; it was a terribly wrong image.

He says of Irish unity: "The Fianna Fail Government has not told us what it means by unity. Fine Gael has put it on paper; we are in no doubt about what Sinn Féin means; and we know what the Provisionals mean. What do Fianna Fail mean?"

Government should be restored to Northern Ireland so that people felt they had a stake in things. If it helped bring peace he would meet anybody, be it Ian Paisley or the Provisional IRA. "Paisley called me an ecumenical parrot. I am not worried. I have known him since he was quite young."

Politicians in the South assumed that all the Catholic population in the North of Ireland wanted to see the end of the six county state. That was not the case.

"As the moment I see no other future but to remain within the United Kingdom. As things are I do not think unity could be achieved. There would have to be great changes in the South before there could be any approaches towards unity—changes of attitudes as well as legislative changes."

There could, he insisted, only be unity in Ireland if both sides were prepared to pay the price.

He warns against tampering with the constitutional guarantee on Northern Ireland's position within the United Kingdom. That would mean bloody war in the North. If the British moved out tomorrow there would be bloodshed; to say otherwise was foolish.

He declares that the promise to bring up the children of mixed marriages as Catholic militates against the size of the Protestant population. "It is regarded," he said, sternly, "as the most divisive issue between the churches."

And he says of Catholic/Protestant marriages: "The Roman Catholic hierarchy in Ireland has not been interpreting the spirit of the *Motu Proprio* with as much flexibility and charity as other parts of the Roman Catholic Church."

He speaks enthusiastically about the re-emergence in the past five years of the charismatic movement: "that is an area in which I would like to participate. It is a part of inter-church activity which I would welcome in the North of Ireland."

And with that, His Grace lifted his slightly stooped figure from the chair to end the interview and smiled knowingly. "That," he said, "should give you something to write about."

Eric Heffer

Keeping a cool head over Iran

It might appear dramatic to raise the question of force but millions of people are deeply worried about the threat of war

Today the foreign ministers of the EEC meet in Luxembourg. Britain will clearly put pressure on its European partners to back President Carter in his call to support the United States in applying economic and diplomatic sanctions against Iran. By setting a date for such coordinated action, the President has introduced a degree of coercion.

The British view is bolstered by the attitude of Mr Roy Jenkins, the President of the EEC Commission, who believes that Article 113 of the Treaty of Rome should be used. This gives the Commission power to put forward proposals that sanctions against Iran should be organised on a Community basis rather than by each country individually.

One thing is clear: the Iranian Government have been wrong not to have released the hostages. They should be set free immediately, despite the strong feelings the Iranian have about America and its past support for the Shah. True, the Shah's regime was despotic and his secret police ruthlessly cruel. Had this not been the case, the revolution would not have been so popular.

Those of us in the western democracies must try to understand the depth of feeling among the Iranian people against the Shah and his supporters. It is perfectly reasonable to believe that the CIA played a positive role in supporting the Shah's regime. After all, they were involved in the overthrow of President Allende in Chile. They supported and connived with the Greek colonels and were deeply involved in Cambodia and Laos. Why, therefore, should they not have backed the Shah in Iran?

In saying this I am not excusing the Iranian students for breaking into the American Embassy and their continued incarceration of the hostages. But it is important that we understand their motives.

In this dangerous and delicate situation, therefore, those of us who gave general support to the Iranian revolution, and despite the theocratic turn it has taken, have a clear responsibility to make our views known to the Iranian Government. At the same time we must avoid becoming involved in any action of a military kind that could logically follow economic and diplomatic sanctions.

Last week Mrs Thatcher ducked the \$64,000 question whether or not she would be prepared to use force. Yet, it is the possibility of force being used that has to be carefully appraised.

After Mrs Thatcher's statement on Iran last Monday, Mr Callaghan said: "There should be a positive policy agreed between us. We should decide on the limits of action economically and diplomatically. This should be made known clearly to the United States and to all those who are concerned."

The important words are "the limits of action economically and diplomatically". The implication is clear—it is only limited action Britain should

be prepared to take. This is in line with the resolution carried by Labour's recent international committee which said, "and would oppose the threat or use of military force by the Americans, British or other governments which could precipitate a conflict that might engulf the Middle East and the world."

It might appear dramatic to raise the question of force, but millions of people are deeply worried about the threat of war. They do not want the Iranian situation to trigger off such a war, nor do they want the Olympic Games to be used as the beginning of a cold war that could quickly hot up into a third world war. And when

we consider this, it is essential to recognize the qualitative change that has taken place in armaments of all kinds. It is this that has to be taken into account when assessing what type of action should or should not be taken in this situation.

That is why it is highly unlikely that the foreign ministers will reach total agreement on anything other than limited coordinated action towards either Iran or the Soviet Union.

Even if Mrs Thatcher decides to take the matter further by raising it at the EEC summit meeting next week it is still unlikely that agreement will then be reached. Already the French have made it patently obvious that they do not see the situation in the same way that President Carter and Mrs Thatcher see it. The French save the Ayatollah Khomeini refuge and they are not keen to follow American policies. They are not in NATO and believe the time has come for Europe to take a more independent position towards the superpowers.

One of the real dangers in this situation is that if the Americans push too hard, the Iranians, who are not keen to

become allied to the Soviet Union, may easily become so. That could have serious consequences for the West, and the whole Middle East situation could be transformed. The Soviets are now working overtime to get a favourable response from the Iranians and to this end have suggested that Iran might use Soviet land trade routes to obviate any military or economic blockade.

It is the intrusion of the Soviet element in all this that needs to be carefully considered. Mrs Thatcher brushed aside too easily the same question that Fred Emery of the *Times* put to President Carter and which Mr Tam Dalyell put to her in the House of Commons. "Will not any kind of economic blockade tend to throw the Iranians into dependence on the Russians?"

This is not the time for emotional outbursts, no matter how terrible the provocation, and truly one does feel for those hostages in Tehran. It is a time for a cool head, for further negotiation and peaceful pressures.

The author is Labour MP for the Walton division of Liverpool.

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The Mastermind, cramming the year into 320 pages

It would be more convenient for enterprises of this kind if the earth was a good deal closer to the sun, or alternatively somewhat further away. There is something about that fatal 365-day period of revolution which defies attempts at coherent summary. It is too short to allow most great public stories to unfold themselves satisfactorily without sprawling into the months before or after, but it is too long to allow the chronicler to convey the flavour and detail of events except at inordinate length. The same is true of the decade, of course, not to mention the week.

But here to try again to cram the osseous of a year into 320 pages (just under, page a day) comes Sir David Hunt, that redoubtable diplomat and Mastermind, taking up the story where he left

it on December 31, 1978. In spite of the title-page, his second *Times* Yearbook pulls up neatly at the corresponding point in 1979: the reference to 1980 merely reflects some marketing-man's suspicion that last year must be stale news.

The title obscures one of the advantages of the publication, at least in point of tidiness: it runs from one year's end to the next, and not between any two arbitrary points dictated by publishing schedules.

Given its limitations, the book is an invaluable aid to the student of affairs. It is not disparagement to speak of limitations, because a guide of this kind cannot succeed unless it is governed by a very definite idea of what it means to do, and what it does not. So long as the reader is quite clear in his mind what guidance it

does not pretend to offer, there is no risk of misunderstanding. There is an immense amount of information in the Yearbook, and it is compiled on principles as clear as one can reasonably expect in relation to such a heterogeneous mass of material.

It is not a miscellaneous compendium at all. There is no dabbling in the arts or sports or sciences, and no ritual enumeration of the deaths of distinguished men long retired. The title speaks of "affairs" and it is precisely affairs (in only one of the two relatively specific uses of that word) that the Yearbook records.

For Sir David, as for Aristotle, man is a political animal, and he traces the manifestations of our ruling passion in every country of the world. Politics only become affairs when they issue into action,

however: space does not permit much elaboration of windier aspects—pledges, manifestos, and doctrinal or legislative business. Nor does "affairs" include much scope for colour: you will not learn here that Mrs Thatcher quipped St Francis as she took possession of Downing Street. You will have to look elsewhere for any inkling of the gamier aspects of the Jeremy Thorpe affair, or for the harrowing tale of how the new men in Iran's European embassies poured their predecessors' venerable stocks of wine and brandy down the gutter.

But for "who loses and who wins, who's in and who's out" with how many casualties, or by how large a majority—the Yearbook is admirable. The format is clear and straightfor-

ward. It is arranged a little like the printed text of a play. First comes the list of characters—every nation, unit, or world order, each with its vital statistics. Then each character has its say, in the form of a national calendar of events, up to a dozen pages long.

Finally, the Yearbook has a shorter section with fuller details of major elections, lists of principal ministers in new governments, and brief narratives of the progress of wars, revolutions and so on, in the year.

The nation-by-nation treatment brings out some stories well (the inextinguishable fire of Soviet involvement in Afghanistan, for instance) but others (like the international repercussions that followed the Three Mile Island incident)

emerge less clearly. A subject-index might be useful.

I would not myself have judged that David Hunt's department had deserved four orders, each with its vital statistics. Then each character has its say, in the form of a national calendar of events, up to a dozen pages long.

It is a very good book, to insist that if we left the Community, or were evicted, we should be in any way better off, or that we should be in any way worse off, or that we should be in any way the same.

George Hill

• The *Times* Yearbook of World Affairs, 1979-80. Edited by Sir David Hunt, *Times* Books, £5.50.

DIARY OF A SOCIAL CLIMBER



I've been in since I graduated from high school nine, ten years ago. I feel life is passing me by.

"What," asked the questionaire, "is the most gussy, creative fun thing you have done to take advantage of social life in Washington?" Her reply: "I really haven't taken advantage of it. That's why I'm here. I know there's something here, but I can't do it. There's got to be."

"I'd like to know where the young, semi-rich bachelors hang out. I live at home, but I don't think that inhibits my social life. The only thing inhibiting my social life is not having one."

This, then, was the kind of person who had come to Miss Weissman's class, hoping that the door to social success would be miraculously thrown open to them. To encourage them, she had brought along one of her successful former students, named Robin.

"Robin," she trilled, "crashed one of my parties. Robin stood up triumphantly and confirmed that she had, and that it had opened up for her a whole new vista of contacts in the field of education, in which both she and Miss Weissman work."

Other examples were cited. There was the woman who had asked a Congressman to go jogging with her. He did. Another successfully invited Art Buchwald, the Humorist, to lunch. (Miss Weissman urged us not to try this on Mr Buchwald, who had had enough, but to "find new people.")

She told of a couple of artists who, six weeks after taking her course, crashed an embassy party, were introduced by one ambassador to others, invited to more parties,

photographed with the mayor, received an invitation to spend a month in a villa in Greece and were interviewed on television.

Dr Kissinger's name cropped up several times during the evening, as did that of Robert Redford, the film actor—clearly two of the hottest properties on the Washington social scene.

Miss Weissman quipped Dr Kissinger: "Power is the great aphrodisiac." (If that is the case, why did nobody swoon over Richard Nixon?)

Several techniques were discussed for getting into the parties. You could rush an invitation, or you could have a message for an important guest, indicating by your haste that valuable time would be lost if anyone was churlish enough to stop and question you. Carry with you a badge reading "Host Committee" or "Staff"; don't end circulate.

Easier still, you may simply catch an invitation from someone who is not going. Warned you do it is important to look the part, dress well and work up some intelligent conversation.

"Washington is an issues-oriented town," Miss Weissman observed. "All the glamour and the money isn't going to cut it if you can't carry on a conversation about the things which people find important here." (York's looking well, Dr Kissinger.)

What else? We must have the gossip columns to find which discotheques and restaurants the mighty are attending and go to them in the hope of finding a suitable shoulder to cry on.

If we want to be in rare, we should ring carousing (really) to find what is being filmed in it. In aircraft make a point talking to the person sitting next to you, who may be so body-influential and wonderful as Miss Redford. And if you are high society, like the high society of the *Redford*, Buchwald—nearly as desirable as Kissinger or Redford—goes there and you have to do it take a kid whatever.

Miss Weissman admits not everyone will want change his or her life into a party. Some people are obliged to attend embassy parties for professional reasons. But we prepared to pay \$12 or more for lessons on how to avoid them.

In my limited experience the glamorous chat is set about high society, culture, the Salt talks; more about our fair girls, inflation, how tight-fisted government are about reimbursing expenses.

If that is not enough to you, off take head of the wing of Remy Kissinger which I began. If you go down the champagne and canapes, you will get far too

Michael Lepp



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Bucharest—Romania

Jewelry trade
loses
its sparkle,
page 19

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IN BRIEF

Grand Met goes ahead with bid for Liggett

Grand Met has gone ahead with its \$415m (£186m) offer for Liggett, the United States cigarettes and drinks group, said Metropolitan already owns 9.5 per cent of the Liggett common stock and is bidding 10 (£22.40) cash a share.

The tender offer for Liggett is due to expire on May 12. The offer is subject to approval of the South Carolina Secretary of State, at the request of Grand Met.

Chief's denial

Mr Peter Robinson, chairman of British Printing Corporation, has denied that the current industrial dispute is having a serious impact on his company's finances. Referring to the possibility of suspension of National Graphical Association members, Mr Robinson said: "I think it would hurt anyone if it came to that."

Technology drive

Senior Foreign and Commonwealth Office officials from 12 overseas countries are in Britain this week for an intensive seminar on the promotional activities of coal technology. The seminar is part of a new drive for exports by the coal industry, including machinery and consultancy know-how, already amounting to some £250m a year.

Living increase

The net investment in national Savings rose by 454m to £13,411m at the end of the last financial year in which the largest contribution came from the sale of 585m of the index-linked retirement fund of Savings Certificates.

Okyo import prices

Japanese import prices continued to rise in March, but the swing was slower. The March import price index rose 2.7 per cent to 161.3 (base 1975) from February, when it rose 6.7 per cent.

Chrysler foreign aid

Mr Henry Reuss, house bank's committee chairman, said a joint venture between Chrysler Corporation and a German car maker might be necessary if Chrysler was unable to qualify for £1,500m (£80m) in federal loan guarantees.

Russian shortfalls

The Soviet Union fell short of production targets in the first quarter of 1980 for coal, oil and steel, chemicals and paper.

Asian banks loans

The Asian Development Bank provided \$1,250m (£568m) in loans to its developing member countries in 1979 compared with \$1,600m the previous year.

Joint Saudi venture

The final joint venture agreement was signed at the weekend between the Saudi Basic Industries Corporation and Mobil in a petrochemical complex at Jubail on the western coast of Saudi Arabia.

American banks deal

Jamaica has reached an understanding with banks to continue to roll over most of its principal payments due. These are up from \$450m about £200m.

Employers and unions set out strategy for more open management

By Patricia Tisdall
Management Correspondent

A sign that employers and unions are preparing to negotiate bilaterally in the absence of direct government involvement in wage controls and other industrial relations matters is contained in a joint statement signed by ten senior trade unionists and industrialists.

The document issued by the Industrial Society today sets out a joint strategy for improving economic communications in industry. Signatories include Sir Raymond Pennock, who takes over as president of the Confederation of British Industry next month, and Mr David Bessent and Mr Frank Chapple, two of the Trades Union Congress representatives on the National Economic Development Council.

The statement urges companies to provide "open, honest, regular and relevant explanation of financial progress, performance and prospects". The signatories believe that "people will only be committed to their work, whether it be producing goods or providing services, if they understand the purpose of what they are doing, what their efforts achieved and where the money comes from and goes to".

The statement—which includes practical methods by which information can be communicated within companies—has been drawn up in preparation for an Industrial Society conference on national economic issues on Wednesday. Guests will include Mr Gordon Richardson, Governor of the Bank of England, who is expected to speak frankly about the economic situation.

The CBI identified an improvement in communications within industry as a key priority at its national conference last year. But it had not got far in its campaign to bring the message home to members before

the steel strike diverted attention elsewhere.

The only formal contact between the CBI and the TUC on this or any other subject since the last election has stemmed from mutual representation on the National Economic Development Council. This has resulted in the two sides working together to draw up guidelines for negotiators on new technology.

It is believed that bilateral talks are being planned on a variety of other issues which may include what is, for the employers, the extremely sensitive topic of pay.

Sir Raymond Pennock, now a deputy chairman of ICI, who spent his early years in personnel, is expected to make industrial relations a keynote of his term of presidency of the CBI.

If he intends to revive the plan to reform pay determination, it will be the first national conference, it may run up against the same criticism from rank-and-file members as did the initial scheme.

The strategy—which was intended to offer an alternative to government pay controls—includes the establishment of a new central economic forum which would influence wage expectations. It was rejected as unrealistic and likely to increase trade union power.

The hopes of those who favoured the original scheme, which included the policy-making council of the CBI, are now centred on the existing National Economic Development Council.

While pay has not so far been mentioned, mainly because both Government and employers fear setting a "going rate", many industrialists believe it will be hard to keep it off the agenda before the start of the new year.

The umbrella of the NEDC is seen as giving bilateral talks with the TUC, without alarming his anti-union members.

Germans in credit swap talks with Japan

From Peter Norman,
Brussels, April 20

The West German federal bank has been discussing the possibility of arranging a swap agreement with the Bank of Japan.

Although federal bank officials say that nothing concrete has yet emerged from the talks, Herr Karl-Otto Pöhl, its president, is understood to favour closer links between the Japanese monetary authorities and those of the traditional hard currency nations of Europe.

Such a link was forged recently when it was announced that a swap line of up to 200,000 yen or 1,500m Swiss francs (about £395m) had been arranged between the Swiss National Bank and the Bank of Japan.

Although this mutual standby credit might not appear particularly significant in volume terms, Swiss sources believe it represents an important step towards closer contacts between the two central banks.

European central bankers are beginning to take note of the effects of last year's sharp devaluation of the yen on their domestic economies. The mark has advanced by about a quarter against the yen since the end of 1978 and the Swiss franc by about one fifth.

Japanese car manufacturers, for example, are currently expanding their sales strongly in West Germany at a time when the authorities in Bonn and Frankfurt are concerned at the growing size of Germany's current account balance of payments deficit.

By now arranging the means to support the yen, European central bankers might appear to be trying to shut the stable door after the horse has bolted. Indeed, some German central bank officials are sceptical about the talks being held with the Japanese. They point out that the federal bank has always been somewhat reluctant to arrange swaps because of the expansionary effect they can have on international liquidity, and that there could be technical difficulties in intervening on currency markets with the Japanese because of the time difference between Frankfurt and Tokyo.

High rates damaging businesses, CBI says

By Our Management Correspondent

The strongest warning yet that jobs and investment will suffer if a limit is not imposed on rates paid by businesses is given today by the Confederation of British Industry. Sir John Medhurst, the CBI's director general, in a letter to Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment, urges the Government to introduce curbs to stop local authorities raising rates to a point where businesses are driven away.

The CBI supports in principle the Government's proposals to change the system of rate support grant to discourage excessive local authority spending. But Sir John says that some authorities will react to the change by raising rates above the level that would have been under the old rate support grant system.

He adds: "It is essential that in such cases a limit be imposed on the burden

of business rates, or else such authorities will succeed only in damaging trade and industry, and indeed risk driving business away and reducing the rate base, which in turn could encourage still higher levels of rates in the following year. This must be avoided."

The CBI is clearly becoming alarmed about some of the rate increases in the pipeline. Earlier this month, it asked its regional offices to monitor both the rates being sought for business premises and also the ways in which councils are spending ratepayers' money.

It estimates that rises averaging about 25 per cent are being sought, but with 40 per cent or more sought in some areas.

Previously most of the objections about the damaging effect of high rates have been at Chamber of Commerce level. The CBI's involvement indicates that concern is now spreading to large manufacturing organizations as

well as local shopkeepers, and is being felt at a national level. Rates paid by businesses in the next financial year will amount to well over £4,000m, says Sir John. This figure will be the equivalent of the total yield of a range of government taxes: petroleum revenue tax, capital gains tax, development land tax, capital transfer tax, estate duty and stamp duty combined.

A ceiling on business rates would switch the burden for financing local authorities more towards domestic ratepayers who, unlike companies, vote in local elections, and so, it is felt, carry more influence in monitoring local authority expenditure.

Industrialists are also pressing the Government to prevent rating authorities from levying charges on empty industrial and commercial buildings. The CBI says that rates which many local authorities charge on empty properties is causing particularly severe problems during a recession and

that in some cases buildings have been deliberately vandalized to reduce the rate burden.

"Not only does empty rating reduce cash flow," the CBI says in its latest bulletin to members, "it can also deter the potential occupiers of premises as the funds available to refurbish and improve properties are lessened."

Whether or not a local authority levies empty property rate is one of the factors taken into account by potential developers.

There are a number of cases, such as the BL Cars complex at Speke in Liverpool, where companies are being forced to pay rates on empty properties which they have tried but have been unable to sell, the CBI says.

In addition to the abolition of rates on empty properties, the CBI wants a new provision introduced to exclude for valuation purposes parts of properties which have been taken out of use but are being maintained to be used later.

Telecommunications monopoly attacked

By Edward Townsend

Two more consumer groups have submitted evidence to Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Industry, calling for an end to the Post Office monopoly over the supply and use of telecommunications equipment.

The Telephone Users' Association and the Association of Telecommunications Users said in a joint statement yesterday: "Telecommunications users are frustrated by the shortage of equipment and facilities available from the Post Office and by long delays in installing equipment and providing service. The rapid growth of new technology makes it imperative that the Post Office monopoly in subscriber apparatus be ended."

Both associations, however, believe that the Post Office monopoly over the network, with the exception of leased lines, should be retained.

Their argument is that the telecommunications business of the Post Office derives the bulk of its revenue from the use of the network. In 1978-79 it obtained £2,381m in which yielded a profit of £519m. In each of the last four years it spent the rate of £1,000m on fixed assets and in 1978-79 spent £72m on research and development.

"It would be wasteful of national resources and, in most cases, impractical to have several organizations laying different sets of cables. It would be inconvenient to have several public networks with some users connected to one network and some to another, as special arrangements would have to be made for calls from one network to another."

"A large degree of centralization is inevitable if the network is to be modernized and kept abreast of technological developments. Nevertheless there is bound to be a tendency to technical and operating inefficiency with such a large monopoly and it is essential for its operation to be open to far more public scrutiny."

On equipment supply, the associations criticize the Post Office for failing to meet demands both in terms of modern technological requirements and delivery timescales.

The associations also ask for the abolition of the Post Office monopoly over the supply of private automatic branch exchanges, of under 100 lines. Post Office, control is "totally indefensible," they say, particularly as the Post Office has "an appalling record" on PABX deliveries.



Dr. Nicolas Baer: long-dated stocks prediction.

Julius Baer seeks UK investments

By Ramon Eisenstein
Banking Correspondent

Bank Julius Baer International, the British subsidiary of Bank Julius Baer, one of Switzerland's leading private banks is seeking out to attract British funds it hopes to manage.

This is the first time in the wake of the lifting of exchange controls that a Swiss bank has moved aggressively on the British investment market to compete directly with the more established British merchant banks and stockbrokers.

In the next few months rich investors and professional advisers in London, Manchester, Edinburgh, Birmingham and Leeds will be invited to attend presentations by Baer of what it is offering.

The bank has created a special investment department in its London office to handle new customers and will also seek to attract investors to place their money through the Zurich head office directly.

Dr Nicolas Baer, the chairman, believes that over the next few years the strong currencies will maintain their position. He also says that now is a good time to buy long-dated fixed interest stocks.

BP hopeful on £57m synthetic alcohol plant

By John Huxley

BP Chemicals now seem likely to go ahead with plans to build a £57m synthetic alcohol plant at its Grangemouth complex. A decision on the project is expected to be made within the next few weeks.

Although work on the 100,000 tonnes a year plant has begun, progress has been jeopardized by European Community proposals for an "alcohol market regulation".

Mr Len Burchell, managing director of BP Chemicals, believes that the Government is now fully aware of the potential damage to the synthetic alcohol market posed by the draft regulation, and will ensure that it does not occur.

The Community regulation would seriously damage the market, in which BP Chemicals is the leader, by subjecting it to a huge invasion of subsidized agricultural alcohol. Mr Burchell said recently.

Both BP Chemicals and the

Chemical Industries Association have been having talks with the Department of Industry officials on the implication of the regulation.

They have stressed that a large sum of public money will be tied up in the Grangemouth plant. It will attract £4.95m in selective investment grant, in addition to 15 per cent regional aid.

BP Chemicals can already produce about 250,000 tonnes of synthetic alcohol from petrochemicals at Bagin Bays and at old facilities at Grangemouth.

Most of it is sold on the delicately-balanced Community market. The draft regulation, which came into force last month, would encourage the production of at least an additional 100,000 tonnes of agricultural alcohol. Made from surplus wine and other products like potatoes, cereals, sugar beet and fruit, it would be sold into the synthetic alcohol market at subsidized prices.

London manufacturers cut output and new investment

By Derek Harris
Commercial Editor

Production levels and the rate of new investment have seriously declined among manufacturers in London and the South-east, with no sign of a turnaround in the trend for at least the next two months.

This is the conclusion of the latest companies survey by the London Chamber of Commerce and Industry, reflecting particularly the situation in mechanical, electrical and electrical engineering, as well as the chemical industries.

The clothing industry is also strong in the chamber's area and the survey showed that this

sector has fared particularly badly. Half the companies involved reported decreased orders and just under half cut-backs in production.

Small companies, which accounted for 75 per cent of all those surveyed, are being hit by falls in home orders. By June, 35 per cent of such companies are expected to face these declines, twice the number reported last October.

Between October last year and last month the number of companies overall reporting production falls rose from 18 to 23 per cent. June should see the figure rise to 30 per cent, according to the chamber.

Consultative group 'neglects key sectors' of construction industry

By John Huxley

Mr George Henderson, one of the two union members of the Group of Eight recently named by the Government as the main consultative body for construction industry, has accused the Department of the Environment of failing in its task of sponsoring the industry.

Mr Henderson, of the Transport and General Workers' Union, said that since the Conservative took power there had been little evidence of consultation or fruitful contact, and there was grave disappointment at the lack of sponsorship.

His comments are made in a letter to Mr John Stanley, Minister for Housing and Construction, and are further evidence of the deterioration in relations between the Government and the Group of Eight.

Mr Henderson, whose membership of the group remains uncertain, complained that the

way in which the organization was chosen as the channel for communication on matters of strategic importance to the industry, left "the impression of a dictatorial approach" by ministers.

He was angry that the decision was taken without prior consultation with the group, which represents unions, employers and professions, and was made known through the media.

The new role for the Group of Eight was announced at the same time as Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment, said that he was scrapping the National Consultative Council, the existing consultative body.

Mr Henderson said in his letter that the Government's failure to consult the industry was now without representation. He gave a warning that the group's existence was threatened by pressures to

adopt a more formal organization.

"The informal role of the Group of Eight represented its strength and if it is the minister's view that it can be replaced by a more formal organization, then it is doomed."

The Federation of Civil Engineering Contractors, is also becoming increasingly concerned at the risks involved in accepting government fixed-price contracts.

Contractors have the choice of not tendering for unrealistically priced jobs or getting the job and losing money on it, Mr Ted Ramage, the federation's vice-president, said.

Losses were made largely because of huge increases in oil prices which many have not foreseen, he explained. Civil engineers on fixed price contracts had also been squeezed recently by a 24 per cent rise in cement prices.

Selling Mr Reagan in the 'wheat capital of the world' Oklahoma crusade for capitalism

Hundreds of farmers from across Oklahoma met in Enid last Thursday for the annual conference of the state's Farm Cooperative Association. Enid is a small town with vast grain elevators that can store some millions of bushels of grain that people here claim is the "wheat capital of the world".

The farmers came to swap gossip, sing "Oklahoma" and "America the Beautiful" together, talk about the issues that most concern them and commiserate with each other about the price of grain. The farmers were distinctly anxious.

They were just the sort of audience that Mr Steve Ritchie likes addressing. Mr Ritchie made 180 speeches last year to groups such as this and wherever he goes he seems to be winning converts to his cause. He is a master of those oratorical skills that one associates with American evangelists and his crusade is for capitalism.

Mr Ritchie leaves little doubt that he supports Mr Ronald Reagan in this year's election race and he actively canvasses for Congressmen who will be the Republican vice-presidential candidate. Mr Ritchie is special assistant to Mr Joseph Coors, president of the Adolph Coors Brewing Company, which is almost as well known for its right-wing views as for its outstanding beer.

Swiftly and brilliantly, Mr Ritchie caught and held the attention of the Oklahoma farmers. He is handsome and in his mid-30s and he made sure his audience knew he had been a star football player and



Mr Reagan: policies a rallying point for farmers.

one of the most decorated fighter pilots in the Vietnam War. At one point in his speech he pointed to the American flag to stress that he is a patriot and advocate of the "values that has made America great."

Mr Ritchie tells a few jokes at the expense of President Carter, then warns about the need to strengthen the United States militarily and be more forceful on the world stage. But most of his speech is about economics.

Mr Ritchie blames the press and television for suggesting that there is something wrong with business profits and for presenting the impression that big companies make outrageous profits. He lavishes praise upon Congressman Kemp and he offers to sell at a discount Mr

Kemp's book *An American Renaissance*.

Mr Ritchie, Mr Kemp and Mr Reagan all subscribe to the views of Professor Arthur Laffer of California that tax changes can sharply boost supply to ensure substantial, non-inflationary growth; that "instead of high tax rates with low production, government can raise the same amount of revenue through low tax rates applied to the high production base that will result from lessening taxes and increasing incentives."

Many of the farmers realistically appreciated that the nation's problems are perhaps more complex than Mr Ritchie sometimes suggested, but many accepted that change is needed and that change in the direction advocated by Mr Ritchie may be good. Across the country people are swiftly accepting similar views and the Ronald Reagan campaign is gathering momentum.

Some farmers, of course, are never satisfied, not even here in Oklahoma where many fields yield not only wheat but oil as well. One couple asserted that the damage done by the trade unions and by Mr David Rockefeller is so great that disaster lies ahead.

The complained that they may go broke this year because President Carter blocked grain shipments to Russia. They added that it is not even worthwhile for them any more to develop the oil on their land because of the President's windfall profits tax.

Frank Vogt
in Enid, Oklahoma

Unicorn Industries Limited

1979 RESULTS IN BRIEF

	1979 £000's	1978 £000's
Turnover (including Share of Associates)	103,146	88,676
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Earnings Per Share	14.1p	16.0p

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New Organisation Structure successfully completed. principal activities controlled within three Groups, Bonded & Coated Abrasives Group, Diamond Products Group and

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	Bank buys	Bank sells	Bank buys	Bank sells
Australia \$	2.07	2.00	Norway Kr	11.55
Austria Sch	30.50	28.75	Portugal Esc	110.50
Belgium Fr	70.50	67.00	South Africa Rd	104.50
Canada \$	2.66	2.59	Spain Ptas	161.00
Denmark Kr	13.27	12.72	Sweden Kr	9.93
France Fr	8.74	8.34	Switzerland Fr	4.02
Germany DM	9.42	9.00	US \$	2.27
Greece Dr	4.25	4.06	Yugoslavia Dnr	51.00
Hong Kong \$	82.00	88.00		
India Rupee	11.25	10.50		
Italy Lira	1.12	1.08		
Japan Yen	199.00	190.00		
Netherlands Gld	575.00	550.00		
	4.71	4.43		

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MANAGEMENT

Why Ernest Sharp is moving on from Grand Met

"I am not sure I want to carry the same bucket to the same well for another 16 years"

The departure of Mr Ernest Sharp from Grand Metropolitan brings to an end one of the most remarkable and successful business partnerships of recent years. In the space of 16 years Grand Met has been transformed from a small hotel company into one of the largest conglomerates in the country. Sales are now over £2,000m; the company's stock market value is £640m.

Although the inexorable rise of Grand Met—now attempting its largest takeover since Watneys—with a £190m bid for Liggett Group in the United States—is closely linked in the public mind with the name of Mr Maxwell Joseph, its founder and chairman, there is little doubt that but for the very different skills and abilities of his two joint managing directors, Mr Sharp and Mr Stanley Grinstead, the group would never have developed the way it has. The three worked together closely for those 16 years.

Now Mr Sharp—an accountant—has indicated his intention of resigning, so that he can "devote more time to other interests". Mr Stanley Grinstead has taken full charge as managing director and will eventually succeed Mr Joseph as chairman.

Mr Sharp, who is 49, has no special plans for the future. This has naturally prompted speculation that he is leaving because of a boardroom row or because he was not chosen to succeed Mr Joseph.

This is apparently not the case. He is leaving Grand Met, he says, because "I am not sure I want to carry the same bucket to the same well for another 16 years. I reached the top at Grand Met at a very early age", he points out. He was managing director at 33. And he says of the chairmanship of Grand Met, which his fellow managing director,

Mr Grinstead, is now destined for: "I never aspired to being chairman of Grand Met. It requires certain qualities and attitudes. I was not certain I possessed them."

At the moment Mr Sharp is not saying much about what he plans next. However, he says, he has been gratified by some of the approaches he has received since his departure became public, which have included an equally big job in an equally large company. He is keeping an open mind but does not really want such an all-consuming interest as Grand Met has been.

He is still a director of Giltspur from the days before he teamed up with Mr Joseph and also a director of Pleasurama. Doubtless he will pop up on the boards of a number of other quoted companies in the next few months.

Behind his resignation from Grand Met was clearly the feeling that some of the challenge had gone out of his job and to stay would be to mark time. "I have a theory that inside everyone there is a certain sort of creative contribution which he can impart to something—something unique."

After that, he feels, it is time to move on. "There are companies", he says, "who I can be more use to now than Grand Met."

Perhaps his greatest contribution to Grand Met, he feels,

has been to encourage decentralization of the group. Decentralization for him is a burning conviction. He strongly advocates the merits of a small head office and minimum controls on group operations.

At the top of the Grand Met empire with 118,000 employees there is a head office of only 35 people. "I have a strong conviction that you do not get the best out of really creative people if you give them the feeling that the man from head office is looking over their shoulder."

This has not meant abdication of head office responsibility. Divisional chief executives reported directly to him and Mr Grinstead. Head office expected to see monthly accounts and also retained control over the purse strings above certain limits. Less formal but equally important, there was frequent contact between operations and head office. But in the final analysis, someone must be able to justify the need for a head office at all, says Mr Sharp.

Mr Sharp concedes, however, that despite his enthusiasm for decentralization, the bureaucracy inevitably began to creep into a company the size of Grand Met.

The interaction between Mr Joseph and his two joint managing directors was close to the heart of Grand Met's success. The popular view has generally been of Mr Joseph,

the grand strategist with an uncanny eye for a bargain, at the top of the pyramid accompanied by his two operators, Mr Sharp and Mr Grinstead, who have taken over when the wheeling and dealing is done.

While true in parts, such an analysis is incomplete and too simplistic. In the early days of Grand Met, Mr Joseph was very much Number One. With time the partnership has developed.

Mr Sharp describes Mr Joseph more as the "great tactician" rather than a great strategist. He spots the value in something which others have missed.

To a large extent the Grand Met strategy evolved between the three at the top. Luck played a part—something which Mr Sharp believes in—and the flexibility of the Grand Met triumvirate enabled them to take advantage of it. "We were successful," says Mr Sharp, "because 'we were so quick on our feet'."

The acquisition of Express Dairy, for instance, which Mr Sharp reckons was probably the best buy they ever made, was not part of any grand design. Instead Mr Joseph was offered the opportunity to buy control of the Express voting shares. He called the other two together and within 24 hours the deal was decided.

Maxwell Joseph, says Mr Sharp, is someone, "who can see an opportunity and make his mind up quickly."

After the Express deal went through it was Messrs Sharp and Grinstead, who took the decision to split Express into two.

"One of Maxwell Joseph's great strengths," says Mr Sharp, "is that he knows his own weaknesses." Mr Joseph's interests or abilities clearly do not lie in running a large organisation, something which he clearly recognized by appointing Messrs Sharp and Grinstead to fill this role.

If this has sometimes led to the impression that Mr Joseph would be hard pushed to run an ice-cream stall, Mr Sharp points out that he has had the perspective and wit to surround himself with people who can.

The much-publicized departure of Mr Eric Morley, the former chairman of Mecca, provides an interesting insight into the way the different personalities at the top of Grand Met have interacted. "Eric," says Mr Sharp, "is a one-off." Mr



Mr Sharp: breaking 16-year-old ties.

Sharp is still good friends with Mr Morley and there is no resentment about the fiery parting of ways. But "Eric just could not fit in with Grand Met's way of doing things."

It had long been an open secret that Mr Morley's flamboyant behaviour was not always appreciated by everyone at Grand Met, nor did it fit in with the more conservative Joseph style. The puzzle was, why did Mr Morley remain at Grand Met so long?

Mr Sharp, who was responsible for Mecca, will not say what happened at Grand Met to precipitate Mr Morley's departure. It seems clear, however, that Mr Morley would not have stayed so long at Mecca but for Mr Joseph's strong distaste for certain areas of business—in particular paying to sack people. According to one City man who has known Mr Sharp for many years, he has mellowed with time, while remaining an abrasive edge.

Mr Sharp hopes to work less hard—at one stage he worked for two and a quarter years at Grand Met without a day's holiday apart from weekends—and spend more time with his family and on other interests. But he admits that some of his friends are sceptical about whether he will be able to slow down, work less. They are probably right.

Peter Wilson-Smith

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Challenge for British steel-makers

From the chairman of the Iron & Steel Sector Working Party. Sir, I would like to reply in general terms to the questions raised by Mr Mattinson's letter (April 15).

In the early seventies there was a rapid rise in the level of steel imports but in the last four years the British steel industry has held on to an overall market share of 80 per cent with a combination of improved service, reliability and competitive pricing.

The British Steel Corporation share has been approximately 55 per cent with a further 25 per cent supplied by private steel companies. At this level, United Kingdom steel import penetration does not compare unfavourably with other EEC countries—for example 30-40 per cent in West Germany and France.

The industry recognizes the need to provide steels with higher value added, particularly in the light of the sad decline in the fortunes of many of Britain's traditional engineering sectors such as shipbuilding, cars, and machine tools.

However there are particular product areas where the import penetration is worryingly much higher. These are wide sheets, heavy plates, some tubes, and certain special steels.

The main reason for the high import share in most of these products has been poor delivery and reliability in the past and a reluctance by British customers to rely on the British Steel Corporation as a single source of supply.

Unfortunately, once lost, market share is difficult to

retrieve. In this quality, delivery, and service can be as important as price competitiveness, although there can be little doubt that the present artificial value of sterling is seriously affecting the British steel industry's ability to sell in both home and export markets. Nor is there doubt that the recent strike will result in a further loss of market share—at least in the short term.

Nevertheless it is unlikely that a general price reduction in the home market in itself would improve the BSC's internal revenue on the lines Mr Mattinson suggests.

Between the private and public sectors there are very few types of steel which the British steel industry is not capable of supplying. Furthermore, with considerable excess capacity there is no conflict between supplying both home and export markets.

Thus there is scope for the BSC increasing its home market share at the expense of imports, particularly in the products mentioned, but this will require a dedicated effort to match the international competition.

The BSC's capital expenditure programme has provided it with some of the most modern plant in Europe and given its management and workforce the opportunity to improve its position.

Yours sincerely,
D. V. ATTERTON,
National Economic Development Office,
Millbank Tower,
Millbank,
London SW1
April 17.

Threat to forest planning

From Major General D. G. Moore

Sir, Your contributor Mr Ronald Fair (April 9) draws attention to the great economic benefits of increased output from our national forests, both in the state and private sectors. Regrettably the problems to be resolved are much more complex than his review implies.

For historic reasons which are well recognized, our silviculture is founded upon continental practice and tradition. However, those countries which are our primary commercial forest species have been chosen from the coastal trees of western North America. Genetically adapted to the prevailing conditions of that oceanic environment, they afford us the opportunity of growth rates far in excess of any deriving from the indigenous species of Britain or continental Europe. But it has so far proved impossible, using as we do continental systems of management, to avoid prohibitive loss by standbloss.

There can be no positive forest planning for the turn of the century while the existing threat of devastation by storm exists. During the past 20 years a new "oceanic" system of forest silviculture has been evolving in Ireland specifically to combat windblow and thereby to permit a planned and profitable harvest of standing timber. The forestry profession in mainland Britain has been slow to recognize the significance of wind damage and are reluctant to break with familiar techniques based upon successive thinnings which themselves accelerate that damage.

There are already established a million hectares of young conifer forests, managed under continental systems, which in due course will present the choice of premature felling or the risk of virtually total loss. Therefore planning for the turn of the century must of necessity await the adoption of a new silviculture, since the very nature of our forest produce will dictate the related design of the machinery and plant for the future timbering industries.

The success or failure of a huge national enterprise is at stake.

DENIS MOORE,
Chairman,
Ulster Timber Growers Organisation,
Mountrif Lodge,
Co. Tyrone,
Northern Ireland,
April 15.

Food industry entente

From Mr A. C. Emmerson, and Mr J. A. S. Clemenson

Sir, We were puzzled, and some others may have been to read in Business Diary of April 16 that the food industry is "still reeling from the split" between our two organizations and we wish to set the record straight.

The Food and Drink Industries Council (FDIC) was established in 1973 and has a membership of 18 leading trade associations in the food and drink sector. The Food Manufacturers' Federation (FMF) has been from the beginning one of those member associations and plays an extremely important part in the work and deliberations of the council, aided by three important committees whose members are senior executives drawn from a very wide range of food and drink companies. The council pursues a programme of com-

mon objectives in Whitehall and Westminster, and through our international counterpart (Commission des Industries Agricoles et Alimentaires) in Brussels.

Until December 1979, Mr Clemenson was chairman of the economic committee of FDIC and remains closely involved in FDIC committee work. He also ensures that the FMF plays its full part in FDIC affairs, as indeed do all other presidents of member associations.

And incidentally, we are personal friends of long standing!

Yours faithfully,
A. C. EMMERSON,
chairman, FDIC,
J. A. S. CLEMENSON,
president, FMF,
25 Victoria Street,
London, SW1H 0EX,
April 16.

CHECKLIST

Social Security (No 2) Bill: read in the House of Commons a second time.

Port of London Authority (Financial Assistance) Bill: read in the House of Commons a second time.

Sherbrooke and Another v Diddle and Another: Court of Appeal found that the words "subject to contract", inserted in correspondence at the start of negotiations for the sale of property continue throughout all subsequent negotiations unless the parties expressly agree that they should be expunged.

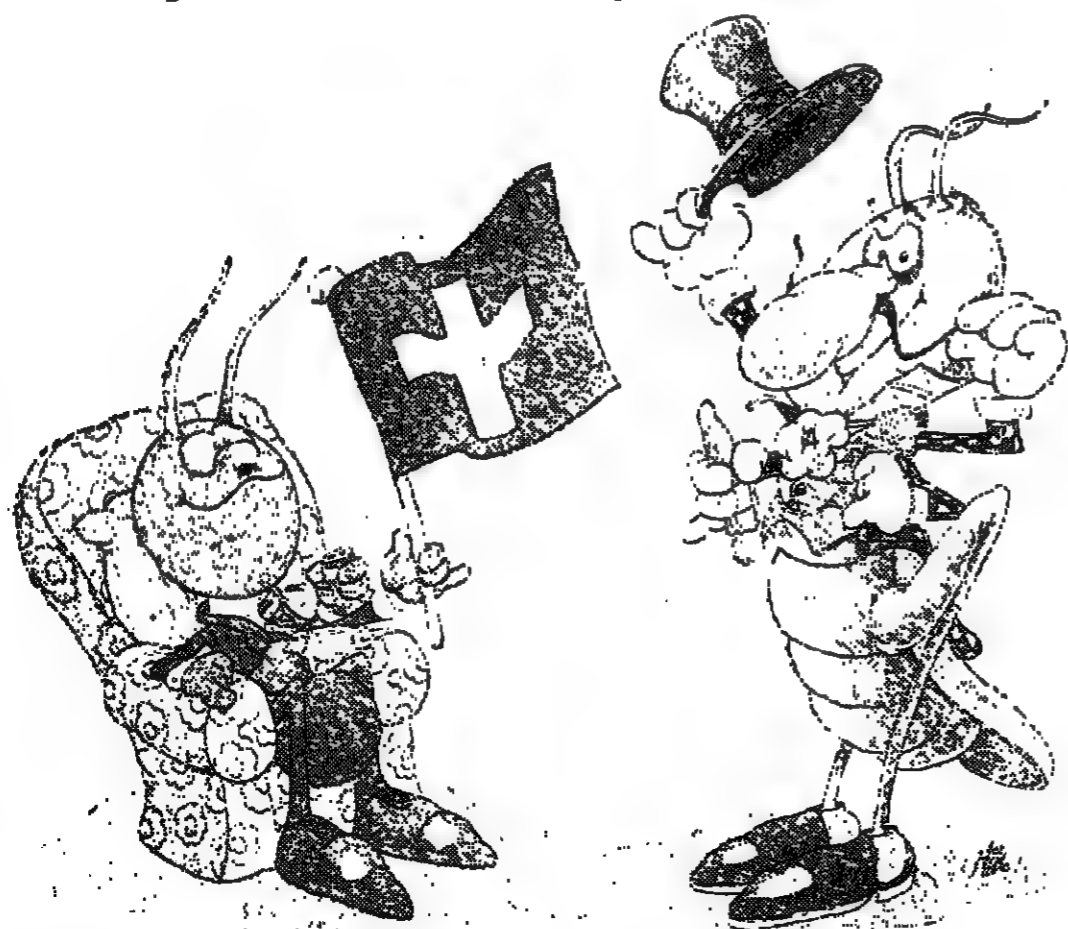
Commercial vehicles: sales were 5.09 per cent higher in March than in the corresponding month a year ago. New registrations in the first quarter were 9.02 per cent higher than in the corresponding period in 1979.

Australia flights: Qantas is to extend its business class service to all London to Australia flights from May 1.

Creating your own work: a compendium of useful information and heartening examples for those who want to drop out of the rat race or who never got started in it in the first place. Michelle Mason, who wrote it with sponsorship from Shell United Kingdom, points out that perseverance and enjoyment are the principal requisites for success at anything from craftwork to co-operatives. Published by Gresham Books (£1.25).

The Swiss Ant and the Cosmopolitan Grasshopper

(Aesop's Fable adapted by Bank Julius Baer).



"When the ant and the grasshopper looked at the interest rates available in the world, they came to very different conclusions about the best place to invest their money."

The ant chose to receive only a few per cent a year, while keeping his funds in a currency that was carefully safeguarded against the terrible effects of inflation. Over the years he was content with a modest income, secure in the knowledge that the real value of his capital was being maintained.

The grasshopper was far more adventurous and plumped for the sort of interest rate that his grandfathers had never imagined possible. For a few years he lived splendidly, until one day he found that his capital had been gnawed away by inflation and that he was virtually penniless.

The moral is: when you are investing substantial capital, it is far better to choose a fundamentally sound investment than a superficially attractive yield."

At Bank Julius Baer, founded in 1890, we are firmly committed to a very Swiss philosophy of money management. What is of supreme importance to us is the long-term strength of our clients' portfolios in an increasingly volatile world investment market; an approach which has led to our being entrusted with the management of funds valued at well over £1,000 million.

Whether you deal with us in London or in Zurich, you can be certain that Bank Julius Baer will manage your money in the prudent, far-sighted way that has made us one of the most successful and respected private banks in Switzerland. For a preliminary discussion about the Baer International Investment Service, contact Clifford Smith in London.

As propos the fable above, in the past 6 years the Deutschmark has lost 19% of its value against the Swiss Franc, the Yen 33%, the French Franc 34%, the US Dollar 39% and Sterling 44%.

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M&G

REINSURANCE

The Mercantile and General Reinsurance Company Limited

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We received our first award in 1976 and we extend our sincere thanks to all those associated with the Company, both in the U.K. and overseas, who have made this achievement possible for the second time.

Moorfields House, Moorfields, London EC2Y 9AL

Looking beyond the gilt market

David Felton

Sony (UK) is first Japanese-owned company to win Queen's Award

By Edward Townsend

Sony (UK), which exports 50 per cent of the 125,000 colour television sets produced each year at its South Wales factory, has become the first Japanese-owned company to win the Queen's Award for Export.

It is one of 104 companies, ranging from small enterprises to divisions of big industrial groups like the General Electric Company, Dowty and Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds, to win recognition for export and technological achievement in the awards list published today.

Sony is honoured for its efforts in exporting to Western Europe and elsewhere including the United Arab Emirates, Nigeria, the Canary Islands, Sri Lanka and Kenya. Last year, Sony's share of British colour television export deliveries was 32.14 per cent by value.

Mr Bill Fulton, managing director of Sony (UK), said: "My colleagues in Japan are delighted with the results of their investment in South Wales. The award comes at a particularly appropriate time when we are in the middle of a major expansion programme at Bridgend to increase production and exports as well as create new jobs."

This year, 87 awards are made for export achievement and 17 for technological achievement. The total of 104 is 17 less than last year and reflects a decline of almost a third in the number of companies submitting applications.

The number of applicants for export awards fell from 1,380 in 1979 to 941 this year and for technological awards from 250 to 231. The total of 1,172 this year compares with the 1,860 in the peak year of 1978.

Since the Queen's Awards scheme was introduced in 1966, a total of 1,533 companies have been honoured. The scheme has been reviewed at five-yearly intervals, but it is now considered to be well established and will not be subject to further reviews.

Particularly well represented in this year's list are the machine tool, printing and oil-related industries, and about a third of all the awards went to establishments employing less than 200 people.

All of the technology awards were won by units with less than 2,000 workers. The awards scheme advisory committee, whose chairman is Sir Ian Bancroft, the head of the home Civil Service, views this as indicative of the strength of small United Kingdom firms introducing new technology.

Two companies have the rare distinction this year of winning both export and technology awards. Linotype-Paul of Cheltenham received recognition for its high level of exports of electronic equipment for



Mr Bill Fulton, managing director of Sony (UK), with one of the television sets manufactured at Bridgend, South Wales. Export of the sets has won a Queen's Award for Export achievement for Sony (UK).

phototypesetting and graphic arts industries and also for the design and manufacture of a low cost digital photocopier.

The Howson-Algraphy Group of Vickers won an export award for its sales to 100 countries of lithographic printing plates and a technology award for pioneering advanced techniques in the field of lithographic printing.

Subsidiaries of the Racal Electronics Group won three awards, two went to Dowty Group companies, and GEC subsidiaries won two awards, bringing the company's total to 35 since 1966. GEC Turbine Generators, which recently announced a £200m order, the world's largest, for the supply of equipment to South Africa, won an export award.

British Nuclear Fuels, based at Warrington, won an award for its export achievements in which it has more than doubled overseas sales in three years.

Advances in health and safety are recognized. Awards include one to Rothamsted Experimental Station at Harpenden, Hertfordshire, part of the Agricultural Research Service, where scientists have developed insecticides permitting safer control of insect pests that damage crops and transmit disease.

A full list of the Queen's Awards follows:

FOR EXPORT
Aero-Print; Alcan Plate; Allied Colloids; Ames Crosa Babcock; Ames Roadstone Construction; W. S. Atkins Group; Babcock Woodall-Duckham; Binnie & Partners; Boswick Doors (UK); Brickhouse Dudley; Bristol Packaging Machines; British Airways Engine Overhaul; British Nuclear Fuels; Capper-Neill International; J. H. Clissold & Son; Coljana International; Coline.

Davy McKee (Minerals & Metals); Detemmat Machinery; The Byron International Division of Dobson Park (Engineering); Dowty Mining Equipment; Dowty Rotor; Drilling Telecommunications; The Drum Engineering Company.

Electroheating (London); S & S Elks; The Financial Times; Frankel Microfilm Holdings; GEC Turbine Generators; GTS Flexible Materials; Gardner Transformers; Genmill and Dunsmore; James Gantles & Son.

Hardy Spicer; Healey Mouldings; Hobourn-Eaton; Hughes Tool Company; IDM Electronics; Jacksons Foster; Kearney & Trecker; Marwin; Lamcoat Papers; Lansing Bagnall; Lee Howl & Co; Lewmar Marine; Linotype-Paul; R. A. Lister & Company; Loewy Robertson Engineering Company.

McCain International; Macdonald Greenlees; Sir M. Macdonald & Partners; Manesty Machines; Marconi Radar Systems; J. Marr and Son; The Mars Money Systems; Division of Mars; The Mercantile and General Reinsurance Company.

The Electrical Division of Newage Engineers; Norman Magnetics; Oilfield Inspection Services; Pebo; Pimeys Smokehouses; Quantel.

Racal-Datcom; Racal-Redac; The Rank Taylor Hobson Division of Rank Precision Industries; The Ryvina Company. The Aircraft Division of Short Brothers; A. O. Smith Harvesters Products; Soda-stream; Sony (UK); Standard Chartered Bank.

Trusthouse Forte; J. G. Turvey & Son; The Design and Projects Division of Vickers; The Howson-Algraphy Group of Vickers. John Walker and Sons; Wearwell; Josiah Wedgwood & Sons; Westall Richardson; Wharman Biochemicals; Wimet.

FOR TECHNOLOGY

Analytical Instruments, Cambridge—For the design and manufacture of a doorstop registering the transit of explosives.

Cape Boards and Panel Unbridge—For the development of a range of asbestos-free products having the same fire protection as asbestos base boards.

DJS Engineering, Peterlee—For the development of a new range of articulated dump trucks of modular construction.

Linotype-Paul, Cheltenham—For the design and manufacture of a low cost digital phototypesetter.

Lion Laboratories, Cardiff—For developing a range of analytical instruments using a fuel cell sensor to detect alcohol.

Micro Consultants, Caterham—For the design and application of electronic video image processing, generation and enhancement.

Monotype International, Rehill—For the development of a commercially successful phototypesetter based on a computer controlled optical system incorporating a laser.

Perrini Electronics, Chadderton—For the design and large scale manufacture of Unicom Limited Logic Arrays for custom built semiconductor electronic applications.

Matthew Hall Engineering, London—For technological innovation in the design of production facilities for the Claymore "A" platform in the North Sea.

The Semiconductors Division of ITR Industries, Slough—For the introduction of new techniques in the design and manufacture of silicon integrated circuits.

Morgan Refractories, Warrington—For the development of the Insulite refractory protection system for use in reheating furnaces in the steel industry.

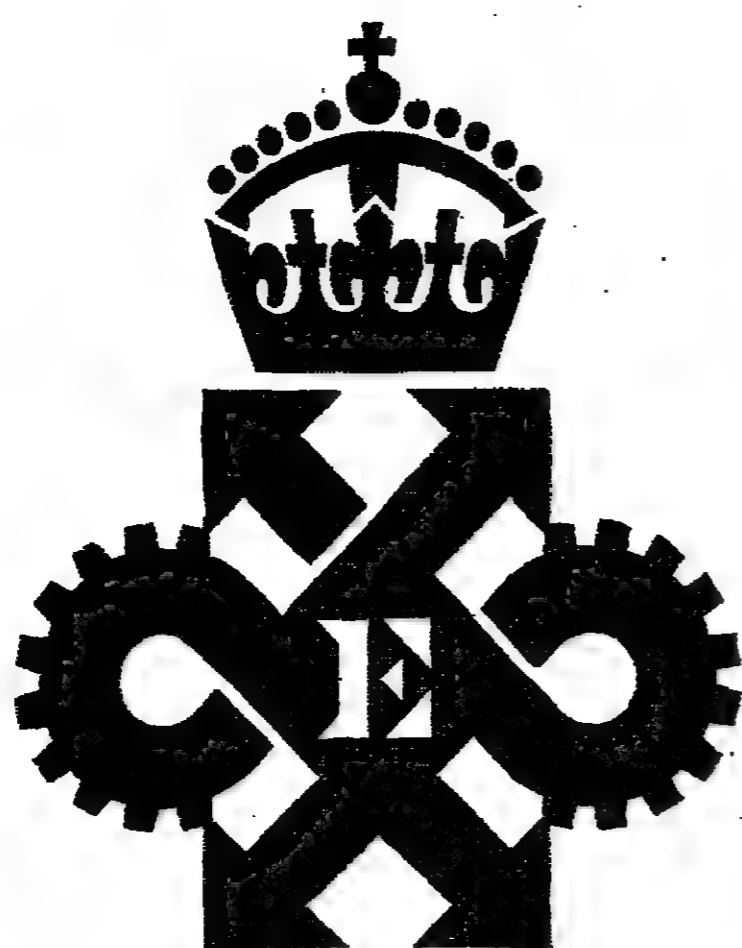
National Semiconductor (UK) Greenock—For the design and production of an integrated circuit for Dolby "B" type noise reduction systems.

Oxford Instruments, Osney Mead—For technical innovation in the production of highly advanced superconducting magnet systems for nuclear magnetic resonance spectroscopy.

Racal Safety, Wembley—For the development of a new respiratory protection device against nuisance dusts. Remshaw Electrical, Wotton Under Edge—For the design and manufacture of probes for use with coordinate measuring machines and machine tools.

Rothamsted Experimental Station, Harpenden—For development of photostable synthetic pyrethroids, valuable as active and safe agricultural insecticides.

The Howson-Algraphy Group of Vickers, Seacroft—For pioneering advanced technology in lithographic printing.

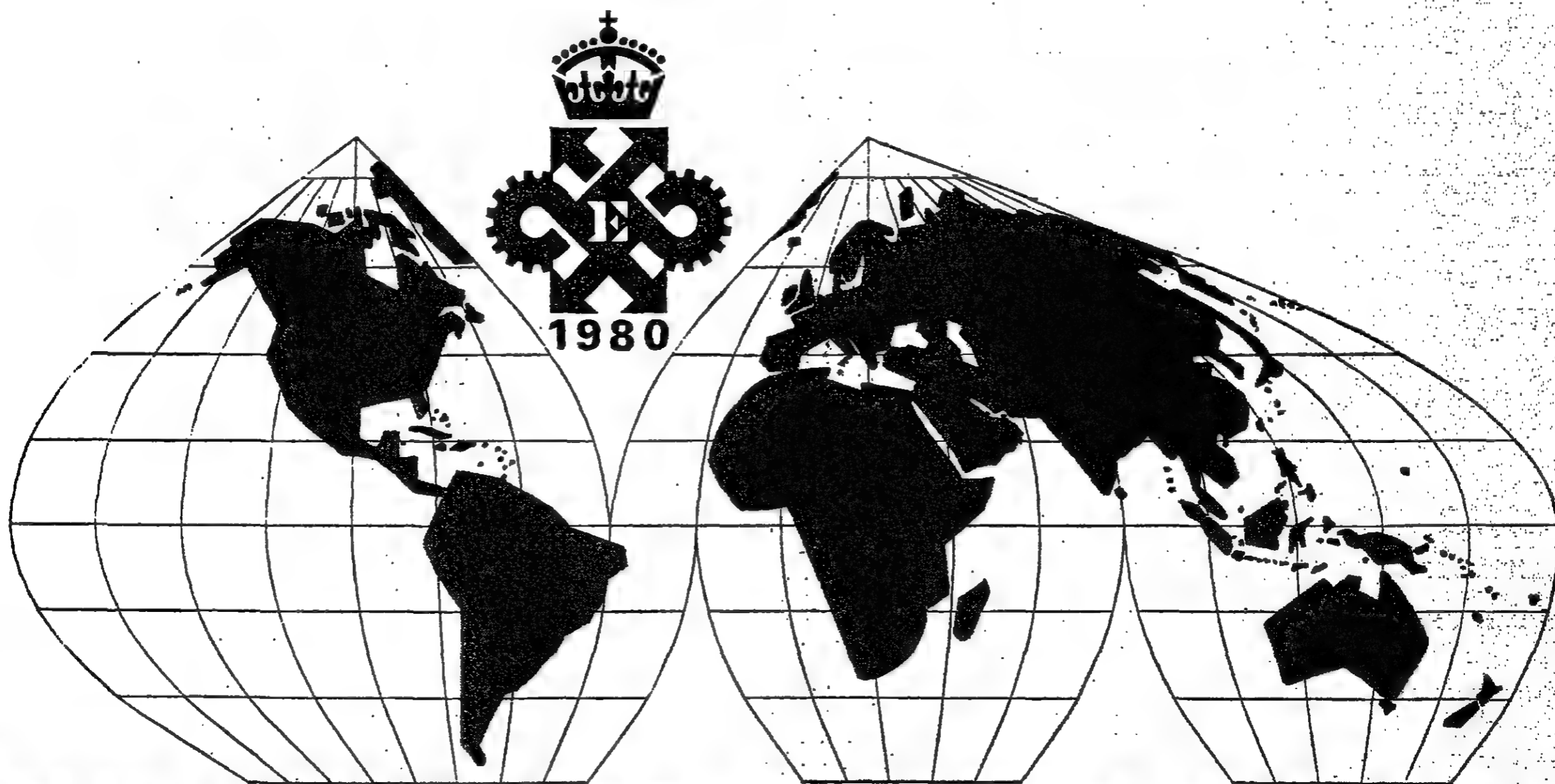


The Queen's Award for Export Achievement 1980

BNFL

-at the heart of nuclear power

British Nuclear Fuels Limited, Risley, Warrington WA3 6AS.



FOR EXPORT ACHIEVEMENT

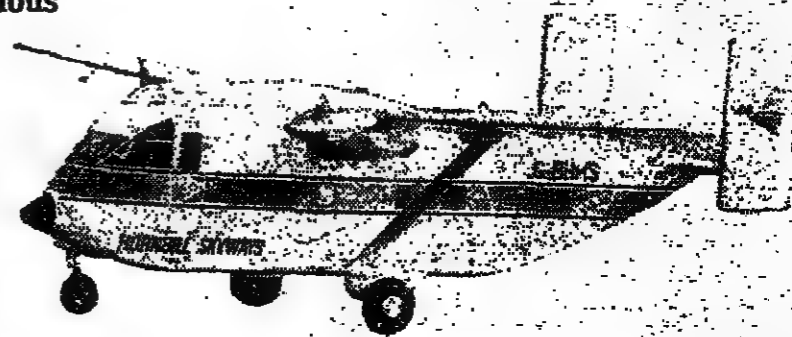
This year our Aircraft Division — makers of the 330 Commuter Airliner and Skyvan light transport aircraft — has gained yet another Queen's Award for Export Achievement. Added to the eight Export and two Technological awards which the Company has received in previous years it makes eleven in all — an achievement of which we are extremely proud.



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20/11/80

FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

South Africa expects coal to become a boom product in the next decade

By Town, April 20

Coal is mining's ugly duckling. Lacking glamour of gold and diamonds, and the importance of coal in the most spectacular mining country, South Africa, coal is now being seen as one of the boom products of the next decade.

Mr. Graham Boustred, chairman of coal, part of the Anglo American Corporation's coal division, expects world demand for internationally-traded steaming coal to reach 200 million tons by 1990, demand could still exceed supply by as much as 20 per cent. Substantial price rises are very likely.

Mining

The South African coal industry is therefore preparing to practically double output from the current 26 million tons a year. Critical to these plans is the development of the coal export terminal at Richards Bay, on the Indian Ocean. The capacity of the terminal has already increased from 12 million tons a year to 20 million, and is in fact handling 26 million tons. It is hoped that in five years, capacity will be enough

for the 44 million tons a year which the government allows for export. Expansion at this rate implies not only colossal development of every stage from mining through railways to the port itself, but also an assumption that coal will pay. The companies are sure it will. Of the 44 million tons limit agreed last year, about 40 million tons will be steaming coal, mostly for power generation.

Whereas top grade steaming coal at present commands a little over R10 a ton on the domestic market, the price received for South African exports of similar grade is on average around R14 a ton. Mr. Boustred said he is "very happy" with Amco's profits.

But while profits may be satisfying at the moment, the enormous capital cost of expanding output offsets the simplistic forecasts of future supply and demand. The expansion of Richards Bay could cost a total of R1,000m, including major additions to railway rolling stock so that trains from 4,800 tons to almost 11,000 tons. The whole project has already cost about R500m.

Domestic coal sales, however, are less profitable than exports. In recent months world prices for steaming coal have risen noticeably, while those for metallurgical coal—used for example by steel makers—have tended to slip.

Mr. Boustred sees the main buyers of steaming coal over the next decade as Japan, Taiwan, South Korea, France,

Denmark and Italy. But he also gives a warning that it may not be so easy to meet demand as some forecasts suggest. Installing new mining and transport for a commodity as intractable as coal is lengthy and expensive.

The major problem is coal's intractability. It is far more difficult to handle and ship than, say, oil, which in some countries simply flows out of the ground under its own pressure into waiting tankers. All the coal being shipped through Richards Bay is equivalent to a mere 600,000 barrels of oil a day.

But Mr. Boustred argues that when output is doubled South Africa will be making a "significant contribution" to world energy needs. Uranium exports from the republic at present are equivalent to about 1.2 million barrels a day, so the combined contribution by 1985 will be around 2 million barrels per day, depending on how much uranium sales grow.

Nevertheless, along with other leading figures in the coal industry, he accepts on strategic grounds the Government's restrictions on exports, which are supposed to stay in force for 30 years. South Africa took the decision to develop coal for power generation before the 1973 oil crisis.

If one flies across the Eastern Transvaal towards each station tied to the mine which supplies it from the adjacent part of this huge deposit.

Michael Prest

After cocoa, focus centres on tin

By a Special Correspondent

Representatives of rich and poor nations gathered in Geneva last week to begin the task of renegotiating one of the world's oldest commodity price stabilization treaties, the International Tin Agreement (ITA). The outcome of their discussions could have implications far beyond the confines of the world tin markets.

The conference is taking place only weeks after the collapse of the international cocoa agreement, with the tin pact one of the pillars of the UNCTAD programme to stabilize the world's raw material markets through the creation of a large number of individual commodity pacts linked together by a central buffer stock fund. The plan could hardly survive the break up of another existing commodity agreement.

Comparisons between the International Tin Agreement and the now defunct cocoa treaty are apt, both being long-standing traditional institutions which in the past few years have seen a gradual weakening in their influence of price fluctuations as the world of the exporting countries of the Third World believe that the tin pact has been little more than a dead

letter since late 1976, when the ITA's central buffer stock was depleted in a vain attempt to halt a sharp upward movement in world prices.

In the past three years the world price of tin has rarely ventured below the ITA ceiling price, and the industrialized nations have resisted all offers by the producers to bring the buffer stock back into line. As a result, the buffer stock has never been rebuilt; world prices have been allowed to fluctuate unchecked.

The history of the cocoa agreement has followed a similar pattern, and in March of this year the cocoa producers finally gave expression to their dissatisfaction by abandoning the treaty. They are currently involved in setting up their own price defence mechanism which could ultimately have much in common with the Opec model.

The tin producers have yet to indicate their willingness to make an early move in the same direction, though from the evidence provided during the initial stages of the Geneva conference it is clear they are growing increasingly disaffected with the workings of the tin pact.

Bolivia, the world's second most important tin producer, has already declared that it will pull out of the agreement

unless radical structural alterations are speedily introduced.

The cocoa accord collapsed because of the failure of the producers and the consumers to reach agreement on the kind of prices which the treaty should seek to defend. The tin pact is also unhappy about prices, but their grievances go beyond this issue.

The tin producers believe that because of the voting structure of the ITA, a small group of industrialized nations wield an inordinate amount of power. They argue that a fundamental change must be made in the way votes are distributed if a new treaty is to be negotiated.

The United States, the world's leading tin consumer, is also leading for a serious confrontation with the producing countries on another front, largely because of its plans to run down its huge military stockpile of this strategic raw material.

The producers are strongly opposed to the planned sales, which, they believe, could seriously disturb the market. They are expected to meet in the next ITA Council, the body responsible for administering the agreement, should be given the power of veto of the sale of tin from non-commercial stockpiles.

possible to meet this particular

Commodities

The exporting nations are also unhappy about the way in which they alone have been forced to take on the financial burden of establishing an adequate international buffer stock, if the democratic principles of the treaty are to be maintained. The industrialized countries should bear an equal share of the costs, they say.

But while some of the rich consumer countries may find it possible to meet this particular

Some attractions in a gloomy sector

Investors, Grant's annual survey of the United Kingdom industry comes at a time when several of the leading timber companies have gone through upheavals.

There has been the collapse of the Combe-Marx, Airfield to close down, Moccasin, which has had to make redundancies. Amid the gloom, analysts Mr. John and Miss Julia Bannan out that some companies withstood the 1979 downturn well and that despite the uncertainty there are longer-term attractions in companies at present

Brokers' views

strength of sterling, is keeping export demand slim, and high interest rates, which are creating uncertainty about the future of the industry, are still the major problem. There are no outright

They do not discount a takeover for one of the independent timber merchants from elsewhere in the trade but the chances of a bid for an importer from a foreign timber

group or a United Kingdom company not involved in the timber business appear more likely.

Even so the £85m price tag that Moccasin Ltd. may command, put it outside the scope of the Scandinavian companies could even stretch the Canadians.

Meanwhile, there is little support for the sector on trading grounds. The recession, high interest rates and the poor outlook for housing starts is seen as trimming timber demand in 1980. Stock profits as timber prices continue their relentless rise could, however, plug the earnings gap from slack demand.

Those companies with most potential for profits growth in these difficult conditions are, in the view of the analysts, International Timber, Magnet & Southern and Travis & Arnold.

In the insurance sector

Quilter Hilton Goodison came up with a number of reasons for favouring composite insurance shares at their current levels.

Commercial Union's continued discount to the sector, says Quilter, is not justified and recommends buying the shares for recovery in relation to the rest of the market.

Quilter likes the defensive merits of Eagle Star and says the shares are considerably undervalued. At the Royal Exchange, Quilter thinks the United States buying spree will materially assist earnings in the short term.

Despite the gloom in the engineering sector, Mr. Michael Quilter at Capel-Cure Myers has come up with a firm buy recommendation for GKN. Capel-Cure feel that GKN has now broken out of the phase of virtually no growth in the five years up to 1978 and a stronger pattern should emerge

Iran comes back into tanker trade spotlight

Iran, which has tended to fade into the background of tanker depression now prevailing in the tanker market, shot back into the spotlight last week following President Carter's introduction of trade sanctions.

This action alone will undoubtedly influence the flow of oil from Iran by reducing exports and thus increasing the volume of available tonnage in the Gulf.

A naval blockade would considerably enhance this effect. The exact outcome of such steps on the market is hard to say, in circumstances, they would weaken rates further, but if there is a sizable movement of tonnage to alternative loading areas it might well bring some improvement.

Last week's trading brought a very small increase in Gulf rates of about one point on

vic levels. The fixing of vice Thorhammer for a Gulf to Europe voyage at world-scale 33.5 caused a flutter of optimism that rates were about to rise.

Freight

However, as the week proceeded this optimism died, although as one broker commented: "One point is better than nothing." In about 10 vice's and vice's were booked out of the Gulf including a number for part cargoes.

The rate for a fully loaded uluc to the United Kingdom/continent was world-scale 25, whereas vice's obtained between world-scale 33 and 35. Of the other loading areas, Indonesia displayed an increase

in fixing towards the end of the week, and West African rates were a little firmer. The Mediterranean, while experiencing an increase in business, saw no improvement in rates with levels, based on trips to the United States, standing at world-scale 50 for 90,000 tonnes and 90 for 55,000 tonnes. The Caribbean perked up towards the end of the week but not by much.

Time chartering was quiet although Panex, the Mexican state oil company, continued taking tonnage and added three more, all for six months' trading, to the five it had booked in the previous week.

The combined strength of grain fixing and time chartering activity kept the dry cargo market stable. Brief chartering during the week resulting in further increases in rates.

Grain payments continued to jump higher from the \$18 plus level at the start of last week. Inquiry for big tonnage was sustained, with between \$20.05 and \$21.50 being paid on 60-70,000 tons for Mississippi to Holland voyages.

A ship of 53,000 tons from the US Gulf to Hamburg obtained \$23. All these bookings were for late April. The general feeling in the market is that rates will stay firm at least in the end of the month, with further increases possible.

While the Soviet Union has been absent from the market over the past few weeks, news was released during last week that it reached a medium-term deal with Argentina over the supply of grain.

David Robinson

Unit Trust Prices—change on the week

Unit Trust	Current Price	Change on Week	Unit Trust	Current Price	Change on Week	Unit Trust	Current Price	Change on Week	Unit Trust	Current Price	Change on Week
Abeyard Unit Trust Managers Ltd.	100.00	+0.10	Abeyard Unit Trust Managers Ltd.	100.00	+0.10	Abeyard Unit Trust Managers Ltd.	100.00	+0.10	Abeyard Unit Trust Managers Ltd.	100.00	+0.10
Abeyard Unit Trust Managers Ltd.	100.00	+0.10	Abeyard Unit Trust Managers Ltd.	100.00	+0.10	Abeyard Unit Trust Managers Ltd.	100.00	+0.10	Abeyard Unit Trust Managers Ltd.	100.00	+0.10
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(Current market price multiplied by the number of shares in issue for the stock quoted)

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